

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, U.K., U.S., West Germany, and Yugoslavia.

As an Opera Ends, Italy Gets Ready To Face the Music

New Europe May Sound Knell for the Pork Barrel By Alan Cowell. ROME — For decades, Italian politics have been laughed off by many outsiders and insiders as somewhere between comic opera and soap, in any event a sideshow to what was really happening: a burgeoning economy and the accumulation of wealth that made this land the fifth richest in the industrialized world.



TOAST TO BETTER TIES — President Frederik W. de Klerk of South Africa, left, raising a toast Monday at a dinner in the Kremlin with President Boris N. Yeltsin. The visit marked the end of 35 years of diplomatic rancor. The two reached maritime and air accords. Page 2.

The Japanese Give Up on New Wave of Computers

Vaunted Threat to U.S. Of a New Superiority Fails to Meet Its Goals By T. R. Reid. TOKYO — Japan officially closed the books Monday on its vaunted "Fifth Generation" computer project, acknowledging that its decade-long research effort had not been able to displace U.S. leadership in supercomputer technology.

Arafat Undergoes Brain Surgery for Crash Injury

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. AMMAN, Jordan — Yasser Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, underwent surgery on Monday to remove blood clots from his brain resulting from injury in a plane crash in Libya in April, doctors said.

Kiosk

French Cabinet Survives Vote. PARIS (AFP) — The Socialist government of Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy narrowly survived its first confidence vote Monday. The motion, over the new Common Agricultural Policy of the European Community, was only 3 short of the 289 votes that would have toppled the government.

After a Lot of Wavering, Danes Tilt to 'Yes' on EC Pact

By Craig Whitney. COPENHAGEN — After months of debate over whether to ratify the far-reaching treaty on European union signed in December by the 12 European Community states, Danish voters appeared to be moving to a "yes" vote in a referendum Tuesday.

One Summit, Differing Goals

By Eugene Robinson. BUENOS AIRES — The developing world wants essentially two things from the Earth Summit starting here Wednesday — money and technology. But the Third World is not thought likely to get very much of either, at least in the short run.

UN Begins Crackdown On Serbian Expulsions

By Chuck Sudetic. BELGRADE — United Nations officials said here Monday that peacekeeping forces had begun cracking down on "ethnic cleansing" activities in Serbian-held eastern Croatia and called on local Serbian authorities to prosecute 10 individuals suspected of terrorizing Croats and other non-Serbs into abandoning their homes.



A Sarajevo resident carrying his son from their home to a nearby shelter on Monday as warning sirens wailed. Meanwhile, Serbian fighters vowed to outlast United Nations sanctions. Page 2.

In Political Hollywood, Right Is Wrong

By Alessandra Stanley. LOS ANGELES — The young Hollywood agent was at his regular table at Joss, a fashionable Chinese restaurant here, looking tanned and casually elegant in an Italian silk tie and a boxy suit from Barney's New York.

Table with market data including Dow Jones, S&P 500, and other indices.

Table with currency exchange rates for Dollar, Pound, Yen, and FF.

Table with stock market data including Dow Jones, S&P 500, and other indices.

Table with currency exchange rates for Dollar, Pound, Yen, and FF.

Table with stock market data including Dow Jones, S&P 500, and other indices.

Table with currency exchange rates for Dollar, Pound, Yen, and FF.

Table with stock market data including Dow Jones, S&P 500, and other indices.

Table with currency exchange rates for Dollar, Pound, Yen, and FF.

WORLD BRIEFS

With Vengeance a Battle Cry, Serbs Vow to Outlast Sanctions

By John F. Burns

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — When the Serbian Orthodox priests lifted the top off Predrag Marjanovic's coffin for his family's last farewells, his grandmother leaned over, moved the black scarf from his face, and kissed him. "Your brothers who survive you will avenge you!" she said, her anguished voice rising above the wailing of the dead man's mother and sister. Around them, in the caramel-colored church in the hills above this besieged city, heavily armed Serbian men in camouflage fatigues wept for their comrade, a 27-year-old Serbian policeman. He died when a sniper in Sarajevo shot him in the back as he pulled his pajamas from a clothesline. After their farewells, the mourners stepped out into the drizzle and vowed to keep fighting until Sarajevo was "liberated" from the Croats and Muslim Slavs who control much of the city. "If this land is not going to be Serbian, it will be nobody's," said a 30-year-old Serbian policeman, also named Predrag, who gave only his first name. After the UN Security Council imposed sanctions on Serbia and identified it as the principal aggressor in Bosnia-Herzegovina's civil war, the mood among the ethnic Serbian forces encircling Sarajevo, the

Bosnian capital, was defiant, and at times apocalyptic. In their vows to keep fighting, to avenge lost comrades and to capture Sarajevo — or at least to carve out Serbian enclaves that can be governed as part of an autonomous Serbian republic — the fighters offer little hope that they will yield at any time soon to international pressure. On the Serbian front lines, along the slopes of the 1,980-meter (6,500-foot) mountains that cradle Sarajevo, the mood was one of a people who consider themselves maligned, above all by the United States, which led the drive for sanctions. Sometimes in anger, sometimes in what seemed like despair, officers and men alike assailed American reporters entering Sarajevo for what they said were misleading news accounts they said had helped push the UN into the embargo on trade, oil, civil aviation, and sports. The Serbs insisted that atrocities attributed to their forces were "provocations" by Muslim Slav units seeking to push the world into punitive actions against Serbia. The Serbs also represented themselves as men fighting to save their historic foothold in Sarajevo against the Muslim-dominated government of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which they said was committed to a program of Islamic fundamentalism. Finally, the Serbs said, they were fighting to save

their families, and fellow military men who have been trapped in Sarajevo by the fighting. As mortar and machine-gun fire broke the stillness outside his office, Colonel Tomislav Sipcic of the newly formed army of the so-called Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, was preoccupied with the plight of Serbs trapped in Sarajevo. At intervals during the evening, he picked up a telephone to speak with a Croatian commander of the opposing Muslim-Slav and Croatian forces in Sarajevo. Colonel Sipcic, 50, formerly was an officer in the Yugoslav Army, which transferred at least 55,000 troops to the new army after the Serbian government, under pressure to respect Bosnia-Herzegovina's independence status, ordered Yugoslav forces to withdraw. Now, in addition to maintaining a blockade on Sarajevo, the colonel's tasks include bargaining with the Croatian commander, Colonel Sijepan Sibar, over the 734 Serbs who are trapped in a barracks in central Sarajevo. For more than two months, the Serbs, who include 486 women and children and 248 officers and teenage military cadets, have been besieged in the barracks by Croatian and Muslim Slav forces. Inside the huge military encampment, covering the equivalent of 10 city blocks, the Serbs are trapped without electrical power or fresh food, and their fate has become intertwined with that of Sarajevo itself.

On Sunday, in one of the curious twists to the Sarajevo battle, Colonel Sipcic agreed to allow a Muslim Slav chess team safe passage on their way to the World Chess Olympiad in the Philippines if Colonel Sibar held to an agreement to allow the evacuation of the Marshal Tito barracks. Several times, similar agreements have been made and broken at the last moment, raising fears of a massacre if the walls of the barracks should be breached. But if ties forged in the old Yugoslavia still count for something among military officers, much else about Sarajevo attests to the rupturing of human bonds and the resurgence of the ethnic and religious hatreds of the past. Many of the Serbians described their Muslim foes as lazy, and as being under the spell of Alija Izetbegovic, the president of Bosnia-Herzegovina, who was described as a Muslim extremist. "What they didn't succeed in achieving 500 years ago, they want now," said Crjivo Sudzani, a 36-year-old Serbian mechanic serving as a military volunteer, referring to the Turkish drive to Europe in the 15th century. Serbian volunteers, asked if they would agree to UN demands that they stop fighting if it meant the end of their bid for a Serbian republic within Bosnia, replied in a chorus: "Never!"

2 Basques Held as ETA Leaders

MADRID (AFP) — The Spanish police Monday identified a suspected Basque terrorist arrested in southern France, Iñaki Bilbao, as a new leader of the separatist ETA movement and said he was wanted on murder charges. An Interior Ministry official said the arrest of Mr. Bilbao and Rosario Picabea Ugalde in Bayonne on Sunday was "a very brilliant operation." The French police attributed the arrest to years of work by French and Spanish police and intelligence services. It followed the capture in France on March 29 of the ETA leader Francisco Migica Garmendia. Spanish sources said Mr. Bilbao had been trying to reorganize the group's top echelons. They also said he had ordered a car bombing in Madrid last month in which six people were wounded. Mr. Ugalde was in charge of the movement of activists and supplies in Spain and had taken part in sabotage of French interests in Spain, the police said.

Major and Kohl to Discuss New Plane

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister John Major will meet Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn on Friday to discuss the future of the European Fighter Aircraft as well as sanctions against Serbia. British officials said on Monday, Italy and Spain are the two other aircraft project partners. British officials said Mr. Major and Mr. Kohl would also discuss the Earth Summit, defense, the British presidency of the European Community and the Group of Seven summit meeting of leading industrial states in Munich in early July. Mr. Kohl is under pressure from officials and opposition figures to reconsider Germany's participation in the \$3.5 billion project to build the fighter aircraft, intended for service beginning in the late 1990s. A recent parliamentary report said as many as 40,000 aerospace jobs in Britain depend on the fighter project.

Ex-Husband Wins Embryo Dispute

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee (AP) — The Tennessee Supreme Court on Monday upheld a divorced man's right to become a father via seven embryos he and his former wife conceived in a test tube in 1988. The embryos were conceived at a Knoxville in-vitro fertilization clinic in December 1988. The husband sued for divorce three months later, and said he would sue for custody if the court ruled that the seven embryos could be brought to term by anyone, including his former wife. The court ruled unanimously that in the absence of a prior agreement by the couple, their individual uses for the embryos must be weighed, with the balance going toward the one not wanting to become a parent. After the couple divorced, the former wife had offered to donate the embryos to another childless couple. Had that been allowed, the court said, the former husband "would face a lifetime of either wondering about his parental status or having no control over it."

Court Reverses States on Airline Ads

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court ruled Monday that states may not ban deceptive advertising by airlines. By a vote of 5 to 3 in a case from Texas, the justices said such bans were the responsibility of the federal government. The court said congressional deregulation of the airlines pre-empted states from enforcing laws to protect consumers against false or misleading ads. The decision coincidentally was handed down at a time when the airlines are offering special low fares. Justice Antonin Scalia, writing for the court, said guidelines adopted in 1987 by the National Association of Attorneys General improperly interfered with the ability of the airlines to advertise their rates. The association, representing all 50 states, recommended that ads must include all taxes and surcharges in the total advertised prices.

Washington Hesitates on Using Military to Enforce Penalties

By Eric Schmitt

WASHINGTON — Senior U.S. officials are expressing reluctance to use armed force to support tough new economic sanctions against the Yugoslav government, preferring first to assess the effects of the United Nations embargo. Washington's immediate goal, officials said, was to persuade the Serbian-dominated Yugoslav military to lift its blockade of Sarajevo. For two months, the people of the besieged capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina have been trapped under daily artillery attack from ethnic Serbs in the hills. Many badly need food and medical care. The UN resolution imposed a security zone around Sarajevo's airport, but without military enforcement it was unclear what would prevent the

Serbs from shelling the airport or attacking convoys carrying relief supplies to the city. President George Bush sent a letter to congressional leaders, saying he had frozen \$214 million in Yugoslav holdings in this country. But there are reports that Belgrade may have shifted much of its \$1.5 billion in foreign currency reserves from Western banks to private or secret accounts in Cyprus. Administration officials conceded that enforcing sanctions in Serbia, a landlocked country with porous borders, could be difficult, but held out hope that worldwide condemnation would jar Belgrade into compliance. If not, officials said it could take months, perhaps years, before life became desperate enough for the Serbs to force them to make meaningful changes. Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d has refused to rule out military intervention to end the fighting

and speed relief for Sarajevo. But the administration would strongly resist sending U.S. troops into a Balkan-type operation in an election year. "No one is pushing the military option very hard at this point," a senior Pentagon official said. "At the moment, the emphasis is trying to get as much international political and economic support to pressure the Serbs." If economic sanctions fail, members of Congress urged the administration to consider a blockade of Adriatic ports and the closing of Bosnian airspace to Serbian planes as a way of giving relief flights a chance to reach Sarajevo. Foreign officials were cautious. "This does not have to be the last word from the Security Council," Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek of the Netherlands said on Dutch radio. "I see it really as a first step."

Recent use of international sanctions is not encouraging. Economic sanctions against Iraq, which served as the model for the Yugoslav embargo, failed to persuade Saddam Hussein to withdraw his army from Kuwait. More than a year after the Gulf War ended, those sanctions are still in effect, and the Iraqi economy is surviving. Serbia is relatively self-sufficient. It easily feeds itself, exports electrical power, maintains an oil reserve for its army, and has oilfields that meet about a quarter of its needs. Its proximity to sympathetic neighbors like Greece, and to Serbs in Bosnia, who are not affected by the embargo, could blunt the sanctions, too. Among other things, the UN embargo requires nations to cease trading in any commodity, including oil, with the new Yugoslav federation of Serbia and Montenegro.

De Klerk in Moscow, Ending Long Chill

Reuters

MOSCOW — The president of South Africa, Frederik W. de Klerk, strolled Monday through Red Square, long a symbol of South Africa's former Marxist enemy. Mr. de Klerk, whose country under apartheid was long scorned here as a "racist tool of imperialism," had just ended two hours of talks in the Kremlin with President Boris N. Yeltsin. Mr. Yeltsin accepted an invitation to visit Pretoria. "The reason I'm able to be here is because communism has fallen in this country and apartheid is dead in South Africa," Mr. de Klerk said, standing near the Lenin Mausoleum. Above the red-brick Kremlin walls, the South African flag flew in the sunshine — a sight unthinkable only a few years ago. The Moscow visit by the South African leader, ending a 35-year diplomatic breach, has angered

Communists in South Africa as well as in Russia. The critics insist that Mr. Yeltsin should have received Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress leader, before meeting the head of what remains a white minority government. A visit by Mr. Mandela has been postponed several times. South African officials said Mr. de Klerk asked Mr. Yeltsin what status would be accorded to Mr. Mandela when he came to Moscow. They said Mr. Yeltsin replied that he would be received chiefly as a human rights activist rather than as the ANC leader. Mr. de Klerk's sides said the meeting with Mr. Yeltsin had mostly symbolic importance. They concluded air travel accords and a maritime agreement on the use of Cape Town by Russian ships. The Itar-Tass press agency quoted Mr. Yeltsin as telling Mr. de Klerk that great opportunities had opened up in relations between Russia and South Africa. "The ideological barriers have tumbled and we must move quickly to meet each other half way," the Russian leader said. South Africa and the Soviet Union shared close economic interests even when they held no formal contacts.



John Demjanjuk, who came to court in a wheelchair, was offered water by an Israeli policeman.

SERBS: UN Crackdown

(Continued from page 1) cult to pin an end to this practice of so-called ethnic cleansing," Mr. Thornberry said at a press conference. "There is no magic wand here." UN forces have stepped up patrols in eastern Croatia, increased the number of road checkpoints and heightened their watch over non-Serb villages, he said. Serbs have also engaged in widespread "ethnic cleansing" operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina since late April, observers said, but the UN force has no mandate to take action to stop the practice there. ■ Serbia Tightens Sanctions Serbia announced special oil conservation measures to counter the UN sanctions that economists say could severely damage much of its economy, news agencies reported from Belgrade. The Security Council voted on Saturday to isolate Serbia and Montenegro, the only republics left in Yugoslavia after the defection of four others, with an oil embargo and a ban on trade, air and sporting links. The goal is to press President Slobodan Milosevic and the federal army into withdrawing support for irregular forces intent on dismembering Bosnia into ethnic Serb enclaves linked to Belgrade. Many countries moved swiftly to enforce the sanctions package. Britain said it was expelling the Yugoslav ambassador. Hungary announced an immediate embargo on flights to and from neighboring Yugoslavia, and Germany and Japan prepared to freeze Yugoslav hard-currency assets. Mr. Milosevic, however, defiantly declared victory over foreign and domestic enemies. He told Belgrade radio that despite "unprecedented international pressure," people in the new Yugoslavia "have shown their determination to decide their fate." With speculation rampant in the Serbian press that the UN embargo may be a prelude to foreign military intervention, the commander of the Serb-led Yugoslav Air Force promised his planes would repel any attack. "We will fight to the last man," declared Major General Bozidar Stefanovic in an interview with Belgrade's large-circulation Vecernje Novosti daily. Serbia felt the isolation of a mounting international boycott. Only two international flights took off from Belgrade, to Moscow and Sofia, as other states banned Yugoslav flights. Hundreds of passengers were stranded at Belgrade. A Yugoslav airliner that arrived in Athens from Belgrade on Sunday despite the embargo returned to the Serbian capital as scheduled on Monday. Athens airport officials said. The airport officials said they had not yet been officially informed of the embargo. A Greek source said that Athens did not plan to cancel air links with Yugoslavia although Greece would comply with eventual European Community sanctions against Yugoslavia. Greece is the only country to have recognized the new Yugoslavia declared by Serbia and its ally Montenegro on April 27. In Croatia, mortars slammed into Dubrovnik on Monday, shattering a day-old truce mediated by UN officials. About eight shells smashed into the roofs of Dubrovnik's medieval center and more than 20 others landed around its stone walls and in the sea in the fourth successive day of attacks following a six-month lull. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

Was Demjanjuk Ivan the Terrible? Israeli Court Hears Final Pleadings

By Clyde Haberman

JERUSALEM — Final arguments in the "Ivan the Terrible" case began Monday before Israel's Supreme Court, with the defense offering new documents supporting claims that the convicted John Demjanjuk was not the gas-chamber operator at the Treblinka concentration camp. In turn, the prosecution submitted papers culled from old Nazi files to show that Mr. Demjanjuk had been a guard at death camps in Poland and Germany in 1943. But those new papers had nothing to do with Treblinka, a camp in Poland where more than 850,000 Jews were killed in 1942-43. Instead, the prosecution said, the intent was to prove that the Ukrainian-born Mr. Demjanjuk had lied when he said he was a prisoner of war throughout the war and the victim of mistaken identity all along. "It makes it very difficult to claim his innocence when such corroborative evidence is found in the files," said Michael Shaked, the chief prosecutor. But Yoram Sheftel, the defense

lawyer, argued to the five-judge panel that the only issue before the court was whether Mr. Demjanjuk was the Treblinka guard known as Ivan the Terrible. From one-secret files, obtained over the last year and a half from the Soviet Union as it crumbled, the court has received statements from three dozen Treblinka guards and other stating that the man they called "Ivan" was Ivan Marchenko, a Ukrainian with certain physical similarity to the burly Mr. Demjanjuk, but 9 years older. Mr. Sheftel submitted statements made to Soviet interrogators in 1950 by Nikolai Shalayev, a Ukrainian guard who also operated the Treblinka gas chamber and who was executed in 1952. He, too, is quoted as saying that the man he worked with was Ivan Marchenko. In 1988, an Israeli court found Mr. Demjanjuk guilty of war crimes and sentenced him to death by hanging. Now, many Israelis, both in print and in conversation, have asked themselves whether it is possible on the strength of the new evidence that the wrong man has been ordered to follow the only person ever to die here on the gal-

lows: Adolf Eichmann, in 1962. Mr. Demjanjuk, who had looked fit at earlier hearings, was brought into the courtroom in a wheelchair. For the first few hours of the hearing, he maintained a steady low moan, his head tilted back, his eyes closed and his lips quivering. The Supreme Court panel will hear final arguments into next week and then probably take several months to issue its ruling. In essence, it is being asked to weigh the testimony of five Treblinka survivors who identified Mr. Demjanjuk at the original trial against the written statements of camp guards who had told their Soviet captors in the postwar years that "Ivan" was someone else. All of them were executed by the Soviet authorities between the late 1940s and early '60s. Presumably, the judges must also decide whether the "Who Is Ivan" question is the only relevant issue, as Mr. Sheftel argued, or whether, as the prosecution claims, they should accept evidence of other death-camp activities as justifying Mr. Demjanjuk's conviction for crimes against humanity and against the Jewish people.

DANES: After Much Wavering, a Tilt to 'Yes' on EC

(Continued from page 1)

The minority coalition government of Prime Minister Poul Schluter even negotiated a protocol in the treaty that gives Danes the right to keep barring Germans from buying summer houses on their territory. It is German economic clout, not tanks and troops, that some Danes are afraid of this time. With nearly 80 million mostly landlocked Germans looking longingly at their beaches, the 5.1 million Danes felt they needed the protocol to retain rights to their own shores. Danes worship the sun just as Germans do, and in Copenhagen's sun-drenched cobbled streets and squares they were soaking up ultraviolet rays Monday with disregard of health warnings. And, Mr. Ellemann-Jensen argued, with Sweden, Finland, and possibly Norway all about to become Community members within the next several years, it would make little sense now for Denmark to opt out of provisions designed to bring everybody closer.

They wait just as Germans do, for the light to change at crosswalks even when there is no traffic in sight. And they speak a language that even Danish patriots concede bears a strong resemblance to the German dialect spoken just south of the border. "You find real fear of the Germans only, I believe, in some parts of the older generation," Mr. Ellemann-Jensen said. About eight shells smashed into the roofs of Dubrovnik's medieval center and more than 20 others landed around its stone walls and in the sea in the fourth successive day of attacks following a six-month lull. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

California Park System in Trouble

SACRAMENTO, California (LAT) — California's huge park system, once considered one of the finest in the world, is falling apart as drastic fee increases have driven away users and years of financial neglect have forced it to forego essential maintenance, a report says. As summer begins, a financial crisis in the system raises the possibility that many parks could close — some as early as July 1, the height of the visitor season — and others could be forced to operate at reduced hours. The report was done by a committee made up of business leaders, environmentalists, legislators and local officials. It is proposing a rescue plan that asks the legislature to approve new taxes and urges more commercialism and private involvement in the state's 285 parks. South African Airways will begin weekly service from Johannesburg to Singapore via Taipei on Tuesday, Singapore officials said. (AP) Pilots for SAS reached a labor accord just 30 minutes before a threatened strike deadline. The pilots, protesting proposals that would have required longer work hours, had called for a 24-hour strike Monday, and for another June 9. Both strikes were called off. (AP) Ariana Airlines of Afghanistan will start flying between Kabul and the Pakistani city of Peshawar on Wednesday, Kabul officials said. (AFP) India's oldest, who established diplomatic relations in January after four decades of hostility, are to set up air links under an agreement signed last week, the Press Trust of India said Monday. (Reuters) Italy's independent unions began a series of transport strikes Monday as labor leaders and employers prepared for major wage negotiations, despite the absence of an effective government. The rebel unions, grouped in so-called "grass roots committees," began a week-long series of stoppages disrupting the railroads. Airport ground employees threatened a separate 24-hour strike on Friday. (Reuters) Violence last month between troops and pro-democracy demonstrators in Thailand could cost the country hundreds of millions of dollars in lost tourist revenue, officials said Monday. (Reuters)

The Weather

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday. Includes weather icons and temperature forecasts for North America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceania.

Advertisement for TIT Sheraton hotels. Text: "Outside it's endless work. Inside it's Endless Weekend." Includes an image of a suitcase and a person relaxing in a chair.

Large vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off. Includes the word "Election" at the top and "Jews' Ho" below. The text is mostly illegible due to the cut-off nature of the page.

Election Shift to the Suburbs Puts Some Politicians in Uncomfortable Territory

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Probably no one is more surprised by David A. Roberti's election campaign through the suburban tracts of the San Fernando Valley than the veteran Democratic state senator himself.

Long a leading liberal in the California political firmament, Mr. Roberti now touts his backing of three bills in the legislature to toughen penalties for looting and arson. And he is eager to pose for photographs with police officers.

After 26 years in the legislature, Mr. Roberti finds himself struggling for survival against a Republican neophyte in a special election Tuesday, also primary day in California and five other states.

A major political concern of his new suburban district is

keeping out the street gangs and other urban problems afflicting central Los Angeles, just over the hills.

Mr. Roberti's transition from urban liberal to suburban law-and-order candidate echoes the trend of urban politics today. Even as inner-city areas like south-central Los Angeles cry out for more political influence, they have lost it.

The decennial reapportionment based on population shifts has transferred power away from cities toward the suburbs and exurbs throughout the country, in both Congress and state legislatures.

In Ohio, Representative Marcy Kaptur, formerly an urban adviser in the Carter administration, finds that her mostly urban Toledo district now extends deep into the hog and grain country of rural northwestern Ohio because the state lost two seats in Congress.

As a result, the five-term Democrat says she has renewed her long-standing interest in agriculture.

"I milked my first cow in public recently," she said.

These shifts are nothing new, of course. They have been going on since the turn of the century, accelerating sharply after World War II. But this year they are complicated by newly aggressive enforcement of the federal Voting Rights Act, which requires the states to consolidate black, Hispanic and other minority voters to give them a better chance of electing their own.

This is expected to add about 20 minorities to Congress in January, in addition to the present 34, said Representative Martin Frost of Texas, who is chairman of Impact 2000, a Democratic group that traces reapportionment.

But this gain comes partly at the expense of white liberal Democrats who have generally shared and supported the urban agenda of minority politicians. It also tends to make adjoining suburban districts all the safer for conservatives and Republicans because they have fewer minority voters than before.

"We will probably have fewer representatives who actually have to be accountable to a minority community than before," said Jerry Hagsstrom, the author of "Beyond Reagan: The New Landscape of American Politics."

"We are creating districts that allow more conservatives to be elected in the remaining white areas, whether Democrats or Republicans," he said.

In California, for example, Hispanic residents make up 26 percent of the population but hold only 4 of the state Assembly's 80 seats.

They are likely to add one to four new seats next year. But the same reapportionment has created many new suburban and rural districts that give Republicans an edge, and a chance to gain control of the Assembly, in which they currently hold 33 seats.

The extent to which urban interests have suffered varies according to the state and which party dominated the

redistricting process, as well as the idiosyncrasies of local political alliances, personalities and history.

In Illinois, which will lose two seats in Congress, a panel of three Republican federal judges approved a Republican-drawn map that will reduce Chicago's representation in Congress from eight seats to seven.

"You lose a congressional seat, lose a couple of Democrats in your delegation who would vote for Chicago," said Don Rose, a Chicago political consultant. "You lose money."

Similarly, Philadelphia, which lost 102,633 residents between the last two censuses, saw two of its three districts spread out into suburban Delaware County.

"The real question," said Steven D. Gold, director of the Center for the Study of the States at the State University of New York at Albany, "is, 'Will people concerned about cities be able to make a compelling case that their interests are aligned with those of the suburbs?'"



BEHIND IT ALL — A Ku Klux Klan supporter taking a peek under the hood of a Klansman at a rally in Janesville, Wisconsin, where about 200 anti-Klan protesters clashed with the police.

Jews' Hot-Line War on Klan

Medium Is Answering Machine, Message Is Fire Them

By Donatella Lorch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Jewish Defense Organization, a small Jewish militant group, is using the answering machine as a key weapon in its war against the Ku Klux Klan.

Angry Klan members, who say their right to privacy is being violated, plan to incite a somnolent "hot line" with a recorded message of their own.

And in the middle, an apparent casualty of the group's attack, is Donald Mehrer, a suburban truck driver, who says he is not a member of the Klan but has received threatening phone calls from across the country since he was identified as a Klansman on the organization's answering machine.

"Believe me, I'm not anti-Jewish or anti-black," said Mr. Mehrer, who is now worried about his safety. "No one ever asked me my opinion on anything in my life. This is slander. I don't even go anywhere. I stay at home."

Civil rights organizations say the group's tactic, with its ghosts of McCarthyism, is legal but is setting a disturbing precedent in its influence over private employers to dismiss staff because of their affiliations.

"The Klan is an extremely re-remnant organization," said Norman Siegel, executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union. "But if today it's the Klan, what's it going to be tomorrow? This is very radioactive and very potentially explosive. The ends do not justify the means."

The conflict began about three weeks ago, when the Jewish Defense Organization put a recording on its New York headquarters answering machine that gives the names and home and reported telephone numbers of Klan members and asks callers to contact the employers of those named and demand their dismissal.

"Operation Klan Kicker" has so far named three people and identified a neo-Nazi recording message, said Mordchai Levy, the organization's national director. Since the messages, two ac-

knowledgeed Klansman have lost their jobs, the neo-Nazi recording has been disconnected; and the fourth target, Mr. Mehrer, has said he has been unjustly accused.

Its attacks on the Klan have also bolstered the popularity of the group, one that many moderate Jewish organizations have shunned in the past as dangerous and extremist but are reluctant to criticize in this instance.

What began as aggressive 30-second messages taken on a life of their own. Born as a publicity-campaign ploy, they could

presence in race and ethnicity disputes. Mr. Levy, who passionately urges Jews to buy guns and learn how to use them, says his mission is to defend Jews whenever they are victims.

Mr. Levy said his group had a small intelligence unit that had infiltrated the Klan. "We're going to slay some dragons," he said.

The first person the organization identified as a Klan member was William Dodge of Connecticut, the state's grand dragon, or leader, who acknowledged his membership. He was laid off from his job at a machine shop soon after the message was played.

It then identified William Hoff of Queens as the Klan's New York grand dragon. Mr. Hoff acknowledged that, and was dismissed from an employment agency where he was a computer operator.

Interviewed, Mr. Dodge and Mr. Hoff said they did not hate blacks or Jews but believed in the separation of the races.

Mainstream Jewish groups say Mr. Levy's recent actions have found wide support. "We're in a no-win situation," said an official from another Jewish organization. "We don't want to cut him down. What he is doing is popular in the Jewish community."

But there are also words of caution. "There is some concern that these attacks may encourage people to issue threats," said Ken Stern, program specialist on anti-Semitism and extremism at the American Jewish Committee. "There is an element of vigilantism."

The next target was the recorded message from White Aryan Resistance, a group similar to the Klan that advocates white supremacy. The number, issued by a voice-mail company in California, was disconnected by the company within 24 hours.

Mr. Levy said it was because of public pressure. The company, American Voice Retrieval, said overbooked circuits led it to identify White Aryan Resistance, a group it did not want to be associated with, and to disconnect the line.

Although the number of militant Jews in New York is small, they have become a frequent

could lead to an answering-machine hate war.

Faced with a recent wave of support for the campaign, Klan leaders say they are planning to record messages that will name Jewish Defense Organization members and demand that they be dismissed. There are about 100 Klan members in New York state and as many hard-core Jewish militants, mainstream Jewish groups say.

Since his name was put on the tape late last week, Mr. Mehrer says he and his employer have received dozens of angry, sometimes threatening, calls demanding that he be dismissed from his job. The Klan says Mr. Mehrer is not affiliated with the organization. Both his employer and an auto workers union official support the truck driver and say he will not be dismissed.

Although the number of militant Jews in New York is small, they have become a frequent

Perot Offered To Buy Island, Ex-Officials Say

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ross Perot, a contender for the U.S. presidency, offered to buy a Caribbean island for use in gathering intelligence and aiding deception operations against pilots smuggling narcotics in the early 1980s, according to former U.S. Customs Service officials. The offer was rejected.

According to one official and a March 11, 1991, Customs Service memorandum, the proposal included plans to set up "a network of profit-making businesses" among them an aircraft-refueling facility, to be operated by Perot-financed commandos doubling as undercover informants.

After luring drug pilots to the island, Mr. Perot's informants were to plant electronic transponders on the aircraft, photograph them and then supply information about their movements to agents in the United States, said Frank E. Chadwick, a former special agent in charge of the Customs Service's Houston office.

But Mr. Chadwick said Mr. Perot placed one condition on the project: He would retain all revenue from the sale of fuel or other provisions to the drug smugglers.

"He told me, 'If I'm going to buy a damn island down there, I want my money back,'" Mr. Chadwick said.

U.S. to Widen Drug War in Hemisphere

By Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration is planning to expand its overseas anti-drug operations to use military helicopters for strikes against cocaine traffickers in Guatemala, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica, according to administration officials.

Classified plans recently approved by a National Security Council committee call for basing Black Hawk helicopters in all three countries and using them to ferry teams of Drug Enforcement Administration agents and local anti-narcotics police on raids against clandestine landing strips and smuggling ships, the officials said.

The operations, estimated to cost \$30 million over the next two years, would begin this summer and involve scores of U.S. military pilots, State Department contractors and drug agents.

Some officials say the plan represents a significant escalation of the U.S. regional war on narcotics.

Administration officials say the operations are necessary because of a renewed surge in cocaine trafficking through the eastern Caribbean and Central America. They said the need for the operations has increased recently because the flow of refugees from Haiti has required the diversion of large numbers of Coast Guard ships and personnel, creating anti-drug surveillance gaps that are being exploited by the traffickers.

A senior official rejected suggestions that the National Security Council's plans represent a radical departure from existing operations. He said it would be a modest expansion of continuing drug agency raids in Guatemala and an extension to Jamaica and the Dominican Republic of an existing U.S. operation in the Bahamas and the Turks and Caicos Islands. "What we're doing is reworking up the system to respond to the traffickers," the official said.

But the plans have provoked de-

bate among anti-drug agencies.

Some officials have warned that the operations could cause political problems in the region.

The State Department has also raised concerns about the escalation in Guatemala. It contends that the U.S. presence would be increased in a country with a simmering guerrilla war and whose military is regarded as one of the worst human rights violators in the hemisphere.

Anti-narcotics sources said the plans originated with Robert C. Bonner, head of the Drug Enforcement Administration, and were approved by Attorney General William P. Barr, Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney and the director of central intelligence, Robert M. Gates, with little involvement of other agencies responsible for drug interdiction.

Mr. Bonner's initial plans involved the introduction of agency personnel into far more countries, but the plans have since been scaled back, an anti-narcotics official said.

Although planning has been under way for six months, some key details are still being debated, and U.S. officials have yet to consult with any of the three governments where the anti-drug strikes are to be launched. But the senior administration official said that the plans had been approved

"in principle" and that the consultations are to take place soon.

While there may be a brief political backlash, the administration expects all governments to approve, paving the way for initial raids in July, he said.

The initial target proposed by the Drug Enforcement Administration is Guatemala, a burgeoning transit country for the cocaine trade. Last year, alarmed over the growth of drug trafficking there, the United States began sending small teams of armed agents to Guatemala to work with local police and Guatemalan Army intelligence. Supported by three helicopters, the program was patterned after similar paramilitary strikes begun by the agency in Peru and Bolivia four years ago.

The new operations would be part of a long-range regional program that would also involve raids in El Salvador, Honduras and Belize, the senior official said.

The first step would involve transferring the three Bell helicopters that are in Guatemala to Colombia for use in eradicating that country's growing opium poppy crop. Those aircraft will be replaced initially by three Black Hawks — bigger and faster aircraft — and two more will be added later.

Although precise figures numbers are not available, the number

of Drug Enforcement Administration agents assigned to the program, currently about a half dozen, will probably top out at fewer than a dozen, officials said. But the introduction of the Black Hawks will require greater security and perhaps 20 to 30 additional State Department contractors — pilots and maintenance personnel — increasing U.S. exposure in that country.

The plans for the Caribbean involve expanding an existing program to the Dominican Republic and Jamaica, two countries that have not previously been identified as major transit countries for the cocaine trade. Under the plans, six Black Hawks from the U.S. Forces Command in Georgia will be transferred to the two Caribbean countries, supported by 40 to 50 military pilots and other personnel. Three more Black Hawks will be transferred to Puerto Rico, which has been a prime target for the traffickers in recent years.

BBC Adds Ukrainian Service

Reuters

LONDON — The BBC said it began broadcasting programs in Ukrainian on Monday, starting with an interview with Prime Minister Leonid M. Kravchuk of the Ukraine. It is the first time the BBC has broadcast in any language of the former Soviet Union other than Russian.

The first person the organization identified as a Klan member was William Dodge of Connecticut, the state's grand dragon, or leader, who acknowledged his membership. He was laid off from his job at a machine shop soon after the message was played.

It then identified William Hoff of Queens as the Klan's New York grand dragon. Mr. Hoff acknowledged that, and was dismissed from an employment agency where he was a computer operator.

Interviewed, Mr. Dodge and Mr. Hoff said they did not hate blacks or Jews but believed in the separation of the races.

Mainstream Jewish groups say Mr. Levy's recent actions have found wide support. "We're in a no-win situation," said an official from another Jewish organization. "We don't want to cut him down. What he is doing is popular in the Jewish community."

But there are also words of caution. "There is some concern that these attacks may encourage people to issue threats," said Ken Stern, program specialist on anti-Semitism and extremism at the American Jewish Committee. "There is an element of vigilantism."

The next target was the recorded message from White Aryan Resistance, a group similar to the Klan that advocates white supremacy. The number, issued by a voice-mail company in California, was disconnected by the company within 24 hours.

Mr. Levy said it was because of public pressure. The company, American Voice Retrieval, said overbooked circuits led it to identify White Aryan Resistance, a group it did not want to be associated with, and to disconnect the line.

Although the number of militant Jews in New York is small, they have become a frequent

could lead to an answering-machine hate war.

Faced with a recent wave of support for the campaign, Klan leaders say they are planning to record messages that will name Jewish Defense Organization members and demand that they be dismissed. There are about 100 Klan members in New York state and as many hard-core Jewish militants, mainstream Jewish groups say.

Since his name was put on the tape late last week, Mr. Mehrer says he and his employer have received dozens of angry, sometimes threatening, calls demanding that he be dismissed from his job. The Klan says Mr. Mehrer is not affiliated with the organization. Both his employer and an auto workers union official support the truck driver and say he will not be dismissed.

Although the number of militant Jews in New York is small, they have become a frequent

could lead to an answering-machine hate war.

Faced with a recent wave of support for the campaign, Klan leaders say they are planning to record messages that will name Jewish Defense Organization members and demand that they be dismissed. There are about 100 Klan members in New York state and as many hard-core Jewish militants, mainstream Jewish groups say.

Since his name was put on the tape late last week, Mr. Mehrer says he and his employer have received dozens of angry, sometimes threatening, calls demanding that he be dismissed from his job. The Klan says Mr. Mehrer is not affiliated with the organization. Both his employer and an auto workers union official support the truck driver and say he will not be dismissed.

Rockwell Loses Appeal Over \$18 Million Fine

The Associated Press

DENVER — A federal judge on Monday upheld an \$18.5 million fine of Rockwell International for 10 environmental counts at Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant, calling the penalty "fair and just."

Rockwell, the former operator of Rocky Flats, agreed to pay after pleading guilty in March. The prosecutor called it the most significant environmental award in history.

Visiting New York City? Gramercy Park Hotel
Distinguished 509 room hotel overlooking Gramercy Park.
Excellent Restaurant, Cocktail Lounge, Piano Bar and Room Service.
Multi-lingual staff. Minutes to Business Center, Sightseeing, Banquet/Meeting facilities.
Singles \$125-135
Doubles \$130-140
Suites \$160 & up
Group Rates Available
Call Gen. Mgr. Tom O'Brien
Fax 212-505-0535
Telex 688-7550
(212) 475-4320
GRAMERCY PARK HOTEL
21st St. and Lexington Ave. NYC
Member of Utell International

Michel Swiss
PERFUMES-COSMETICS
FASHION GIFTS
Top export discounts!
24, av de l'Opera is open
Monday June 8 th 11.30 am - 6.00 pm
16 rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris
24, av de l'Opera, 75001 Paris
Tel.: (1) 42 61 91 11

TURKEY IS SEEKING COMPANIES TO INVEST IN CONSTRUCTING A BETTER WORLD

Turkey has taken decisive steps to join the world economy. The privatization of state-owned enterprises is proceeding rapidly. In this context, 11 cement plants are being offered for sale to local and foreign companies willing to benefit from Turkey's integration with the world. Take advantage of this profitable opportunity: invest in Turkey. Invest in the 21st century.

Republic of Turkey, Prime Ministry Public Participation Administration (KOI) offers to sell all of its shares in the following companies:

COMPANY NAME	PERCENTAGE OF SHARES SUBJECT TO SALE (%)	AMOUNT OF BID BOND (TL. Million)	OPTIMUM CAPACITY (TON)	
			CEMENT	CLINKER
ADIYAMAN ÇİMENTO SANAYİİ T.A.Ş.	100,00	5,000	620,000	510,000
AŞKALE ÇİMENTO SANAYİİ T.A.Ş.	100,00	5,000	370,000	280,000
BARTIN ÇİMENTO SANAYİİ T.A.Ş.	99,78	5,000	300,000	220,000
ÇORUM ÇİMENTO SANAYİİ T.A.Ş.	99,85	5,000	390,000	310,000
DENİZLİ ÇİMENTO SANAYİİ T.A.Ş.	100,00	5,000	620,000	510,000
GAZİANTEP ÇİMENTO SANAYİİ T.A.Ş.*	99,72	5,000	545,000	470,000
İSKENDERUN ÇİMENTO SANAYİİ T.A.Ş.	100,00	5,000	1,200,000	0
LADİK ÇİMENTO SANAYİİ T.A.Ş.*	100,00	5,000	610,000	525,000
SİVAS ÇİMENTO SANAYİİ T.A.Ş.	100,00	5,000	325,000	320,000
ŞANLIURFA ÇİMENTO SANAYİİ T.A.Ş.	100,00	5,000	475,000	510,000
TRABZON ÇİMENTO SANAYİİ T.A.Ş.	100,00	5,000	380,000	310,000

*KOI's shares in Denizli Çimento Sanayii T.A.Ş. and Ladik Çimento Sanayii T.A.Ş. will be sold in block subject to the condition that up to 49 per cent of the shares in these companies will be offered to the public by the buyers within a time period determined by KOI after the sale of the shares is effected. The exact percentage of the shares that will later be offered to the public will be determined by KOI by taking the tender offers into consideration.

- Further information about the companies can be obtained from KOI after June 1, 1992. The address is shown below.
- The sale of KOI shares in each of the companies listed above will be effected by inviting tenders and subsequently holding sale negotiations.
- The tender and an irrevocable unconditional bid bond for the listed amount corresponding to the related company, payable on first simple demand with a tenor of at least 6 months must be submitted to KOI no later than July 24, 1992, by 6:00 PM official Turkish time.
- In the tender, the offered price for the shares which are subject to sale should be clearly specified.
- The tenders should be submitted separately in closed envelopes with the following inscription

for the related company "Tender for (the name of the company) CONFIDENTIAL"

6. The successful bidder shall furnish a performance bond for the amount of 6% of the agreed sale price and a letter of intent comprising the price and the terms of the sale. If the letter of intent is not submitted or if the bidder fails to sign the sale contract after the submission of the letter of intent and/or fails to provide the performance bond until the closing date to be determined by KOI, the bid bond will be called by KOI.

7. Republic of Turkey Prime Ministry, Public Participation Administration is not subject to the State Tender Law No. 2886 and reserves the right to decide whether or not to sell the shares and to extend the deadline of the tender, if necessary.
8. The sale of shares to persons domiciled abroad is subject to all relevant Turkish legislation.

K O I
REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
PRIME MINISTRY
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
ADMINISTRATION
Anıtkar Bülent 103. 06060 Etiler/Beşiktaş/Ankara-Turkey. Tel: (004) 425 06 10 (2 lines) Fax: (004) 425 19 74

★ U.S. CITIZENS ★
Don't Forget To Write
You can make a difference this election year. Register now for an absentee ballot and VOTE REPUBLICAN IN NOVEMBER! For more information contact any of the Republicans Abroad chapters in over 65 countries or:
REPUBLICANS ABROAD
310 First St. S.E., Dept. HTS
Washington D.C. 20003
Phone: (202) 662-1390
Fax: (202) 737-2687

AUSTRIA CENTER
The Boy's Choir sings an ode to Freud in a dream called Wien
Vienna is a dream destination. And there's a modern convention center that makes meeting managers' dreams come true.
For information write, call or fax:
Austria Center Vienna, A-1450 Vienna, Austria
Tel: (43/1) 23 69-0 Fax: (43/1) 23 69-303

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

With Kurds and Turkey

An important new element has been put in place to save Iraq's 4 million Kurds from a still threatening Saddam Hussein. It consists of their first free and fair elections — internationally observed and perhaps the freest elections ever held in any Arab country — for a local leadership and assembly. By this act of organization, participation and choice, the Kurdish cause takes on a new political dimension in Iraq and new legitimacy internationally. But at the same time a basic dilemma sharpens.

The elections could take place only because the Gulf War allies put up an air shield over the Kurds in northern Iraq after Saddam Hussein's terrible assault on them last year. The Americans, British and French send over some 40 flights daily to stave off Iraq's forces. The problem is that these planes are based in Turkey, which fears that self-rule agitation among Iraq's Kurds will encourage its own Kurds, increasingly bent on secession. Turkey is bargaining hard over the terms of continued allied use of Incirlik air base. Among other things, it wants the Iraqi Kurds to shut down the Turkish Kurds' sanctuaries in northern Iraq.

Iraqi Kurds calculate that their brave

experiment in democracy will make it harder for the Gulf War allies to abandon them; it should. But they are compelled to look to an uncertain future in which at some point they will again be face to face with Baghdad. From this grim prospect arises the issue on which Kurds split down the middle in their recent elections: whether or not to negotiate further now with Saddam Hussein. Their hopes draw them to try to solidify a fragile de facto independence. But harsh pressures bear in on them to judge and claim no more self-government than they can expect to sustain.

A whole school in the United States demands that Washington unequivocally support the Kurds and other opposition elements — to promote democracy or at least to bleed Saddam Hussein. Would that this could be done without leaving the Kurds in even greater and lonelier peril. For the American government, encouraging the Kurds is not as useful as working with the Turks to hold the air umbrella open over northern Iraq, and keeping the pressure on Saddam Hussein to live up to his United Nations obligations for disarmament and peace.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reforms From Ramos?

Elections in the Philippines are frustrating, even chaotic affairs. There were seven presidential contenders among 17,000 local candidates covering 7,100 islands. Former Defense Minister Fidel Ramos appears to be leading, with about a fourth of the vote in an unofficial count. If Congress certifies his victory, Mr. Ramos will succeed President Corason Aquino, who endorsed him. It is a tenuous yet not unimpressive outcome.

Americans know Mr. Ramos as the military commander who broke with Ferdinand Marcos and helped assure the success of Mrs. Aquino's uprising in 1986. On seven occasions he came to her support by overcoming attempted coups. A West Point graduate who preached military professionalism, he was less successful in curbing human rights abuses by a freewheeling army pitted against a leftist insurgency.

Doubts persist about Mr. Ramos's complicity with the Marcos tyranny as commander of the notorious Philippine Constabulary. Nor does his own record yet suggest that he can give his country what it sorely missed under Mrs. Aquino: leadership in carrying out fundamental reforms in

a quasi-feudal society. But he has loyally supported constitutional government. His first test will be to reach out to rival democrats, initially by demonstrating that his victory was fairly won.

Hearteningly, Mr. Ramos's most vigorous challenger is Miriam Defensor Santiago, the scourge of crooks, who according to the unofficial count has carried Manila. Her charges of massive fraud at the polls are so far uncorroborated; yet she speaks for an aroused constituency that Mr. Ramos would be wise to enlist in his own cause.

With the end of the Cold War, Washington's strategic interest in the Philippines has sharply diminished. Despite Mrs. Aquino's plea, the Philippine Senate voted against renewing the U.S. lease on the huge naval base at Subic Bay. But the U.S. link rests more fundamentally on a shared history and common democratic values. As he addresses a neglected social and economic agenda, Mr. Ramos warrants sympathy. American concern was crucial in enabling Mrs. Aquino to face down military rebels. Her elected successor deserves the same solidarity.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Reckless Amendment

Gargantuan deficits threaten American economic growth, so Congress wants to approve a constitutional amendment mandating a balanced budget. Problem solved? No, problem worsened. By basing rules on ill-conceived accounting concepts, the amendment would tilt the federal budget in precisely the wrong direction: away from long-term investment and economic growth.

There are other reasons to reject this reckless amendment. It would invite cynical evasion; and by forcing spending cuts and tax increases when revenues fall out, it would accelerate recessions. But the fatal flaw lies at its core: Not all deficits are bad; cutting them can sometimes do unspeakable harm.

When the government runs a deficit, it pays bills by borrowing money that entrepreneurs might have used to create new plants and equipment. The danger is that the economy would be left with less productive capital, a key to economic growth. But when the government borrows to create public capital — fiber-optic cables, mass transit systems, research facilities — it does the economy enormous good.

The amendment would require cutting the deficit by a daunting \$550 billion or \$600 billion over five years. More than \$100 billion would probably come from nondefense discretionary programs, including investments in education, training and scientific research. Those cuts would amount to death knells for the economy.

By lumping public consumption with public investment, and requiring everything to be paid out of current revenue, the

amendment would steer Congress toward consumption and away from investment. Spending tens of millions on farm subsidies would become irresistible when stacked up against spending tens of billions on fiber-optic cables. Which do you suppose helps America more: 21st century investments or paying farmers not to work?

Professor Robert Eisner, past president of the American Economic Association, points out other ways in which the amendment overlooks basic accounting.

Inflation erodes the value — in 1991, by \$80 billion — of the government's outstanding debt. That means that the Treasury could borrow \$80 billion without raising total debt one iota. And debt poses little threat unless its growth outstrips growth of the economy; by that token, the United States could run \$200 billion deficits with impunity.

But even after taking proper account of public investment, inflation and growth, the proponents of the amendment are right in one important respect. By the end of the decade, deficits are expected to soar above \$400 billion, high enough to threaten private capital formation.

The problem is overwhelmingly due to explosive growth of entitlements, specifically Medicaid and Medicare. The straightforward solution is health care reform that clamps medical costs. There will need to be pruned consumption-oriented discretionary programs and, yes, to raise taxes. But there will not be need for a mindless constitutional straitjacket.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Calling Belgrade to Account

With its decision to impose sanctions, the United Nations Security Council has for the first time openly blamed Serbia for the atrocities inflicted in the Yugoslav conflict. At the last minute the Serbian leadership proposed holding an international conference in a futile attempt to avert the impending sanctions and deter the Security Council from its purpose of calling Belgrade to account. Nevertheless, the path to the negotiating table should be kept open, and Serbia's willingness to make concessions should be explored, but in a spirit of realism. Slobodan Milosevic is unlikely to carry the conflict with the international community to its extremes, but he should not be allowed to substitute promises on paper for genuine concessions.

— *New Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

I think it is delightful that John Major and Vaclav Havel should have signed a declaration in Prague renouncing the Munich agreement signed by Neville Chamberlain in 1938. But both the prime minister

and the president are experienced enough to know that history cannot be expunged in this way. With certain honorable exceptions, (British) newspapers stank of appeasement. Although later generations have been led to believe that it was the politicians who got it wrong, the vast majority of the public in those years approved what they did. When Chamberlain spoke of "a quarrel in a faraway country between people of whom we know nothing," he recognized his audience. Were a situation to arise today over Yugoslavia analogous to Czechoslovakia in 1938, we would act no differently.

— W. F. Deedes, commenting in *The Daily Telegraph* (London).

Europeans can insist that they spared no diplomatic effort to try to settle the Yugoslav crisis, but it was only when the United States started attending to a conflict in which it had no major interest — oil-related or strategic — that things budged. It was at Washington's initiative that the UN Security Council finally decreed a total embargo against Serbia and Montenegro.

— *Le Monde* (Paris).



The West Should Act Now to Defuse the Balkans

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — As Serbian leaders gobble up chunks of Bosnia and Croatia, they count on one thing: that the West will not use force to stop them. If their bloody gamble proves correct — as it may well — the repercussions for Eurasia could be horrendous.

But now, for the first time, timid and self-absorbed Western leaders finally find themselves so appalled

by the killings that they are considering the only action that can halt the slaughter — military intervention. Such murmurs can now be heard in Western capitals, although the emphasis remains on inducing popular revolt against Serbia's self-destructive leadership.

The United Nations Security Council is also edging toward force. Into its Saturday resolution imposing economic sanctions on Serbia, the council quietly and obliquely tucked the language of force. The resolution speaks of creating "the necessary conditions" for delivering humanitarian aid, and of establishing "a se-

miote wider Balkan wars and even broader regional bloodshed, with calamitous consequences for Europe and the ex-Soviet world.

A wider Balkan war might be just around the corner. The Serbs, to protect their crumbling Yugoslav domain, could attack the Albanians of Kosovo and trigger a war with Albania, Macedonians, in pulling away from Belgrade, could provoke war with Greece.

With the world distracted by the Balkans, others could take the opportunity to crush ethnic adversaries. Armenians could step up fighting against Azerbaijanis, embroiling Tur-

Slaughter in Bosnia could ignite wider Balkan wars and even broader regional bloodshed, with calamitous consequences for Europe.

key. Armed Russian units could hit harder against Romanians in Moldova, involving Romania.

Western Europe could be faced with insurmountable refugee and humanitarian problems. These in turn could derail economic efforts to help the ex-Soviet empire, and could undermine fragile democracies.

Western leaders are just beginning to glimpse these broader ramifications and see what they now must do: the UN resolution is a good start. But they need to move much more urgently and with a comprehensive plan, perhaps along the following lines:

1. Call an immediate meeting at the foreign minister level of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The CSCE should call for negotiations among all former parts of Yugoslavia, as the Serbs have requested, if the latest truce holds. These talks should address a general political settlement and territorial adjustments.

2. The CSCE should call upon the International Court of Justice in The Hague to set up a special tribunal to try cases of crimes against humanity along the lines of the post-World War II Nuremberg rules. The tribunal should be empowered to issue international arrest warrants against military and civilian leaders who

violate the cease-fire arrangements.

3. The Security Council should amend Saturday's resolution to extend economic sanctions for no less than five years. Right now, the Serbs assume that once they have achieved their aims, the world will quietly resume business as usual. With a tougher resolution, the Serbs and others who break the cease-fire will know the long-run consequences of more war: If they keep waging their wars and then agree to a cease-fire, the world community still will not allow them to enjoy the fruits of victory.

4. NATO, acting under Saturday's UN mandate to create conditions for humanitarian operations, should start planning military action now. To begin with, NATO should announce that it will use its air power to close the skies to Serbian military aircraft. And then, act if necessary. If that does not stop the fighting, NATO should announce that it will strike Serbian airfields and military bases. And then, do so if necessary. Deployment of ground troops should be avoided if at all possible, although NATO would be wise to discuss this issue in detail.

For the chain reaction of regional horrors it could set off, the Balkans are not simply another place. Will Western leaders understand this fully, and act now?

The New York Times.

Prompt Aid Can Avert Famine in Southern Africa

By Lionel Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON — Famine is bearing down on southern Africa. At least 18 million people are at risk of perishing. Only immediate, large-scale assistance can head off starvation. The United Nations' donor conference on the drought, which began this Monday in Geneva, may be the last opportunity to prevent the region's collapse.

In the 10 countries of the region — Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zim-

babwe — 50 to 90 percent of the corn crop, the staple food, has failed in the worst drought of the century. This crop loss is far worse than that experienced in Ethiopia and surrounding countries in 1984 and 1985.

The food aid pipeline is alarmingly empty. Additional food purchases are required immediately. Water supplies have dropped to as low as 5 percent of normal in some population centers.

South Africa has also been hit, but it is expected to be able to buy emergency rations.

The challenge of bringing food and other aid

to the region is enormous — akin to the allied mobilization for the Gulf War. More than 12 million tons of maize must get to people in southern Africa. Nothing on this scale has ever been done in the region.

But with a strong, swift, coordinated effort, the challenge can be overcome. The donor countries should consider taking the following steps.

The United Nations should appoint a super-coordinator to orchestrate its agencies throughout the region. Similarly, the governments of the countries affected must have their own emergency coordinator to ensure that the crisis response is as effective as possible. Only a central coordinator will ensure that food gets to the people and does not get stalled, as it did with Ethiopia.

The donor countries will have to cover a food shortfall of 4 to 5 million tons. This does not include costs of distribution and providing water at minimal, survival levels.

The United States has thus far come up with a million tons of food aid for the region; other donor governments need to follow this lead.

But the United States cannot stand pat with this as its total contribution. Marilyn Quayle returned recently from surveying the situation, but there is no sign that her trip is leading the administration to commit more resources.

We must learn to respond to emergencies before there is a huge loss of life.

The total aid package could approach \$2 billion. Europe, Japan and other donors should provide two-thirds, and the United States should be prepared to pay the rest. Such U.S. support cannot be undertaken without the quick passage of supplemental legislation, which the Bush administration and congress should take up immediately.

The donor governments should pledge their aid at the Geneva meeting itself and not, as is often done, weeks later. The conference was originally envisioned for mid-May.

The donor countries should be reminded, too, that assistance to southern Africa is in their own interest. International support will ensure the continued political progress of a region with great promise. Zimbabwe, in transition from a Marxist to a market economy, is under particular strain. By preserving the economic base of the region, the donors will be reducing the amount of necessary assistance required, advancing their own long-term commercial and trading prospects and limiting the possibility of disorder and violence.

We must learn to respond to emergencies before there is a huge loss of life. Right now there is drought in southern Africa. If it becomes a famine, it is a sin on us all. If we wait for the dying children to reach our television screens, it will be too late.

The writer is executive director of Refugees International. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

And So Finland Will Embrace the Hairy Monster

By Jim Hoagland

HELSINKI — In America it is called a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. In Finland it is called the European Community. They are the same thing: a great hairy monster that politicians conjure up to frighten themselves (and voters) into responsible action.

That irrelevant and somewhat inexact parallel came to mind as I listened to Esko Aho, Finland's personable young prime minister, explain why Finland is abandoning its traditional concept of Nordic neutrality and isolation to seek EC membership.

Mr. Aho naturally describes the organization he hopes to join not as a monster but as a golden opportunity offered by the end of the Cold War. "Finland, like the rest of Europe, has to resolve broad economic and environmental problems on a European basis," he told me diplomatically that I was all wet in insisting that he hopes membership will improve economic discipline and competitiveness that Finland would not develop in isolation.

But that is Rule 1 in the hairy monster theory of political action: Don't get caught creating them. They have to appear suddenly and menacingly to force you into unpleasant actions.

The changes that the end of the Cold War brings for Finland provide some good examples of the monster theory at work. They help explain why I think the Community is a useful monster for Europe and the balanced budget amendment will turn out to be a flawed one for American politicians.

Rule 2: Real monsters often impose artificial constraints that do not last

when the menace seems to lessen. The right formula is to use artificial monsters to sustain real constraints.

Neutrality was so artificial that it followed the Cold War into history's junkyard with amazing speed. Neutrality in East-West affairs, as practiced by four important European countries, turns out to have been a mixture of desperation and opportunism that had no sustaining values of its own. Switzerland and Sweden, which imposed a profitable centrality on themselves, are now seeking membership in the Community. So are Austria and Finland, on whom geography and Cold War imposed neutrality.

Again, Mr. Aho puts it diplomatically: "All neutral countries had their own form of neutrality and their own reasons for it. I don't think the concept of neutrality had any content."

At 38, he heads a center-right coalition that took control of Parliament in 1991. This year he gambled on the initially unpopular step of applying for EC membership. Polls now show a majority of voters in favor, even if it means some bitter economic medicine.

"Throughout the Cold War, Finland lived in boom and bust economic cycles we handled through devaluations and other temporary fixes. As a poor country caught in the bear's hug, we could get away with it," says a Finnish editor. "But we can't get away with this erratic behavior now."

Blaming things on bureaucrats in Brussels will come in handy as changes are made. More importantly, the Eu-

ropean Monetary System will act as an external source of constraint on spending and deficits. Dominated by Germany's central bank, which is committed to tight money, the system has effectively prohibited Community members from pursuing the inflationary policies and devaluations that have granted quick but unlasting relief to electorates in the past.

"You have to accept the discipline of a remote, powerful and prosperous authority (the Bundesbank) that says with credibility that if you do what it is doing, things will turn out all right," says a prominent figure in the Finnish economic policy-making elite.

Adds a Swedish diplomat in another European capital: "How long can anyone remain independent vis-à-vis a decision by the Bundesbank to change the interest rate or the value of the mark? About 20 minutes?"

Rule 3: When you are looking for a hairy monster to force change in national economic behavior, make it remote, powerful and credible.

It is too late for the proponents of the balanced budget amendment in the White House and Congress to follow any of the three rules. Their amendment is the creation of their own indiscipline. They seek to distance themselves, temporarily and artificially, from a real monster — the \$400 billion deficit they have amassed.

Even with the amendment on the books, would Congress really eliminate all the valuable, politically popular programs that the House Budget

Committee says would have to be good to balance the budget in five years?

Or would Congress, in political extremis, slash to ribbons a defense budget that has been handled gently thus far and vote to raise taxes to meet the amendment's requirements? It could easily happen. Monsters can turn on those who create them.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Poor Little Queen

PARIS — Serious people are sometimes very funny, without intending it. The poor little Queen of Holland, who is not twelve years of age, has just been dragged to Berlin to return the visit which the Emperor William II paid last year to The Hague. She would much rather play with her doll than play at being a sovereign. Even this was not all. She was appointed Colonel of a Regiment of the Guards. How much better would it be to let the poor child amuse herself quietly with her doll. We mention this to show how ridiculous are the "serious" combinations of *haute politique*.

1942: Canterbury Hit

CANTERBURY — [From our New York edition:] Ancient Canterbury, fourth of the "three-star" cities to be bombed in German's "Bedecker raids," was going about its somewhat disorganized business today [June 1], while begrimed troops, police and rescue squads were still working amid the ruin and devastation rained down by the Luftwaffe in its "revenge" air attack of midnight last night. Since the Germans declared their intention of razing cathedrals and other architectural treasures in their "guide book" raids, the British feel there are some security reasons for keeping them in the dark as long as possible as to the fate of their objectives.

1917: No Conversations

PARIS — M. Ribot, the French Premier, delivered a momentous speech in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday [June 1], in which he announced that the Government will refuse to grant passports to enable French Socialists to take part in the Stockholm

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINCIGUERRA, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABE, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor
ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • REGINALD DALE, Economic and Financial Editor

RENE BONDY, Deputy Publisher • RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher
JUANITA I. CASPARI, Advertising Sales Director • ROBERT FARRÉ, Circulation Director, Europe

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel. (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Director of the Publication: Richard D. Simonson
Chairman from 1958 to 1982: John Hay Whitney

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Conventry Rd., Singapore 0311. Tel. 472-7768. Telex RS26928
Editor for Europe: Richard D. Simonson, 29 Boulevard de la Woluwe, Brussels 1200. Tel. 734-0802. Telex 362029
Editor for Africa: Gerry Thorne, 45 Long Acre, London WC2E 3AF. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 362029
Gen. Mgr. Germany: W. Lautenschlager, Friedrichstr. 13, 1000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 750755. Telex 416721
Pres. U.S.: Michael Cowley, 830 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex 471715
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732011/26. Commission Paritaire No. 61357

© 1992, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8032.

مكتبة الأحرار

Water U
A Perot

Herald

OPINION

Water Under the Bridge? A Perot Mystery Deepens

By William Safire

LONDON — Why, after nearly four decades, did Ross Perot feel he needed to present a new justification for leaving the U.S. Navy? And is he now selling the truth — or is he defaming the man who was his commanding officer to cover up his original reason for seeking a hardship discharge?

In our last installment (IHT, May 29), we quoted from Lieutenant (junior grade) Perot's anguished 1955 letter, forwarded by his influential father to the most powerful politicians in Texas, containing his reasons for seeking to leave the service halfway through his four-year post-Annapolis obligation:

"I have found the navy to be a fairly Godless organization," wrote the young man who had been given a free four-year education by the taxpayer. "I do not enjoy... being subjected to drunken promiscuity on the part of married men."

Whether those reasons reflected by-persensitivity, priggishness or the hypocrisy of an ambitious young man eager to get started on his civilian career, they were not the sort that today's candidate wants made public. So he recently set forth a different reason.

"I was in charge of the crew's recreation fund," Mr. Perot told Newsweek, and turned on his former commander. "He ordered me to give him part of that money to redo his cabin. I wouldn't do it. I was also in charge of narcotics and liquor. If we were at sea any length of time, he wanted liquor."

U.S. Navy records show that during Mr. Perot's stay on the destroyer Sigourney, only two men served as captain, B.A. Lienhard and Gerald J. Scott. I advertised for their whereabouts in the May 29 column.

Commander Lienhard's son, John, called to say that his father, who died three years ago, considered young Perot to be "his finest junior officer." Commander Lienhard was succeeded as captain of the Sigourney by Commander Scott in 1954. John Lienhard recalls, the following year, Mr. Perot visited the Lienhard home near Washington and said he had put the new captain on report and was going to see the chief of naval personnel and secretary of the navy.

Correspondence in the Lyndon Johnson Library confirms part of this. Mr. Perot's father, a cotton broker, sought Lyndon Johnson's influence, and a senatorial staffer refers to a visit by Admiral J.L. Holloway, then chief of naval personnel. Apparently Lieutenant Perot had the political clout to get to the top.

John Lienhard put me in touch with Captain Scotty Campbell, who had been the division commander in 1954. Could he explain Lieutenant Perot's animus toward Commander Scott? In 1955? "I don't think it was based on funds to decorate the captain's cabin," he says. "I heard a different story."

He zipped his lip.

Then Mr. Scott, who retired from the navy in 1962, checked in from Sunnydale, California. "It's absolutely, totally untrue," he said, flabbergasted by this attack from someone to whom he gave good fitness reports and whose political petition he had signed. "I never asked him about my cabin. You don't do things like redecorating a cabin on your own; that's handled by BuShips," the Bureau of Ships.

Drugs? Booze? God's name in vain? "Look, sailors will curse, but it was of a minor nature. And as far as issuing narcotics and liquor — all that would have been audited by three officers."

Was he put on report by his junior officer? "I never heard officially or unofficially about that — I guess he must have done it on the Q.T. But then I received a commendation for my performance as captain of the Sigourney, and after that I was assigned to the Polaris program under Admiral Radford — neither of which would have happened if there were any shadow on my record." Mr. Perot is suddenly silent.

The New York Times



I'M SICK OF THOSE POLITICIANS! WE NEED A LEADER! SOMEBODY TO GET US MOVING! WE NEED JOBS! SOMEBODY TO MAKE US PROUD TO BE NUMBER ONE AGAIN!

Germany, 1932

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Denmark and the EC

While visiting the south of France, I happened to read William Pfaff's article on the Maastricht treaty ("Europe's Unity March Comes to an Awkward Pause," Opinion, May 20).

Contrary to what he says, German citizens may not own summer houses in Denmark; this is not an issue in the June 2 referendum. Indeed, a clause in the Maastricht treaty protects Danish summer houses from being purchased by foreigners.

Also, the president of the EC Commission, Jacques Delors, has not yet proposed an increase in commission powers. After Denmark protested, he said there were no immediate plans to decrease the smaller nations' power.

Mr. Pfaff says that for all practical purposes currency union already exists. This is not true. A timetable set up by the Maastricht treaty will phase in currency union during a period ending in 1997.

Finally, he asserts that European identity already exists. This is wishful thinking at best. We are in a long process of transcending national and cultural differences — it is not over yet.

HANS-HENRIK HOLM, Aarhus, Denmark

William Pfaff replies: I should have said house rentals; Mr. Holm is right about sales. Surely he would not deny, however, that Danish hostility to the Maastricht treaty has come in significant part from the

Danes' fear of giving a kind of annex to Germany. The Delors proposals on increased powers for the Commission were leaked, not published, and are not dead; there have to be increased powers if the Community is to expand and still be able to function. Mr. Holm's other complaints are matters of judgment; unsurprising; I prefer my own.

A Foie Gras Diversion

For months we had been puzzling over the ink spilled in the name of foie gras consumption. Had foie gras somehow become a postmodern, post-Me Decade joke? Or did this intensive coverage merely represent a cynical attempt to manipulate the foie gras market?

Now, following Mitchell Davis's most righteous piece ("Much Ado About Foie Gras Ethics," Meanwhile, May 26), the truth finally dawned upon us. You're taking attention away from the beluga lovers — for which we extend our grateful thanks.

DOMINIQUE J. ROUSSEL, Paris

Call It What It Is

Regarding the report "Too Hot for the French Melting Pot" (May 23):

While I read this article with interest, I felt that William Ardzio's reference to the prosecution of Muslim mothers who had their daughters "ritually circumcised" was misleading. The term

suggests an anthropological event, as benign as the more widespread male circumcision. In fact, this practice amounts to the mutilation of baby girls.

DONNA EVLETH, Paris

Only One Macedonia

Regarding the editorial "Recognize Macedonia" (May 17):

The United States is being encouraged to recognize a Slavic state called the "Republic of Macedonia." To do so would be to recognize a Macedonian nation and nationality, that do not exist. The inhabitants of that part of the former Yugoslavia are mostly Slavs and Albanians. What is so Macedonian about them?

Tito and Stalin invented the "Republic of Macedonia" in place of the Serbian province of Vardanska Banovina, in hopes of gaining an outlet to the Aegean. Recognizing this republic would be a disaster for the Balkans and for Greece, a U.S. ally, undermining 4,000 years of documented history, as well as today's boundaries, stability and peace.

CHRIS MASTORAS, Athens

Friends of Afghanistan

Regarding "When Your Former Proxies Become the Problem" (Opinion, April 21) by Leslie H. Gelb:

I cannot speak for official U.S. policy, but I know that there are thousands of

1,046 Bombers but Cologne Lived

By Max G. Tretheway

BRUSSELS — Devastated on the night of May 30, 1942, by the first of the Royal Air Force's 1,000-bomber raids on Germany, Cologne today stands tall and proud as its awe-inspiring Gothic cathedral, in refutation of the military dictum then prevailing that wars could be won merely by destroying the enemy's main cities and thereby shattering civilian morale.

Bathed in pale moonlight filtering through a curtain of fleecy cirrus clouds, the sleeping Rhine-side city was awakened just after midnight that half-century ago by the wailing of air-raid sirens. An armada of no less than 1,046 RAF bombers was approaching. They passed over the city at the rate of one every six seconds, dropping a total of 5,000 metric tons of high-explosive and incendiary bombs, one bomb every other second, for what seemed, at least to the victims, an interminable hour and a half.

When at length the all-clear sounded, about 600 acres (240 hectares) of Cologne had been flattened, including 90 percent of the central city, 5,000 fires had been ignited (the glare of the flames was visible to returning RAF aircrews up to 150 miles away), 3,300 homes had been destroyed and 45,000 people left homeless. The casualty toll reached 474 killed and 5,000 wounded, and would have been

much higher except for air-raid shelters and the deep cellars under so many homes in old Cologne.

When survivors of the world's first 1,000-bomber raid ventured warily out of their shelters, there before their unbelieving eyes, towering majestically above the hellish carnage stood their beloved cathedral — superficially damaged, but with its twin spires still silhouetted defiantly against the bomber's moon.

MEANWHILE

This miraculous sight strengthened the people's morale and determination through the rest of the war, as the Allies continued to pound an already flattened city long after any real targets remained.

Instead of falling prey to the hysteria expected of them, the citizens of Cologne displayed the same sort of stoicism that so many British civilians had shown in the earlier blitz of London and other cities. Within two weeks of the May 30 bombardment, life in Cologne was functioning almost normally, though the population had been reduced considerably by the evacuation of many young and old people to less vulnerable areas.

Cologne, which had been on the receiving end of about 1,200 RAF sorties before May 30, was to be deluged by an additional 20,000 metric tons of bombs before the war ended. Many of the bombs were dropped by the high-flying B-17s or Flying Fortresses of the U.S. Air Force. The city's population shrank from a 1939 level of 768,352 to a mere 40,000. But by December 1945 the numbers had grown again to 447,000, as people returned to clear up the rubble and begin the work of reconstruction.

Typical testimony to the success of this work was the cathedral, the largest of its kind in Europe, with twin steeples towering 515 feet (155 meters) above the city. The restoration of the lofty high choir was completed by 1948, and services were resumed in the nave in 1956. Its nine bells, the largest of which weighs 25 tons, still summon the faithful to worship.

(Aerial bombardment has a longer history than is generally known. The revolutionary notion of dropping bombs from the air was tested by Italy in its 1911 war with Turkey. Small cargoes of bombs were unloaded on Tripoli in that year, to little decisive effect. And in 1849, Austrian forces launched hot air balloons containing small explosive charges against Venice. Most of the balloons exploded in the air or fell into the water, however, and the city later surrendered not because of the bombs but because of cholera and starvation.)

In Britain, the theory of strategic air attacks was developed by the newly founded Royal Air Force after the 1915-16 attacks on London by Zeppelin airships and the 1917-18 forays by German Gotha bombers. But Britain's bomber force at the end of World War I com-

prised only nine squadrons, which included only three aircraft capable of bombing Germany. Even on the eve of World War II, the RAF, victim of penny-pinching during the Great Depression, possessed no force capable of an effective and sustained strategic bombing of Germany.

That situation changed rapidly after the Battle of Britain, which stopped Hitler's plans to invade the British Isles and focused the War Cabinet's attention on a counteroffensive in Europe.

The only avenue for such an offensive at that time being the air, the British Bomber Command was directed early in 1942 to concentrate its operations "on the morale of the enemy civil population, and in particular on industrial workers."

Churchill's decision to concentrate the air war on German cities was made on the advice of his scientific adviser, Frederick Lindemann, who was German-born. Lord Cherwell, as he was titled in 1942, told Churchill that every ton of bombs dropped on Germany, in his estimation, would make 100 to 200 people homeless.

And the destruction of a person's home, Lord Cherwell argued, would do more to shatter his morale than would the deaths of relatives or friends.

If the RAF concentrated its resources on building and deploying bombers, it would be possible, Churchill was told, to destroy half of all homes in the larger cities of Germany, as well as inflicting crippling damage on factories and communications lines. And so the bombing campaign over Europe proliferated, and continued for three years.

The Allies released an incredible total of 1,996,036 metric tons of bombs on Germany and German-occupied Europe, more than half of which fell on cities and communication facilities. Some 593,000 civilians were killed, and 3.3 million dwellings were destroyed, leaving 7.5 million people homeless.

The most frequently bombed city was Berlin; many other urban areas were close behind.

And yet it was necessary for the Allies to invade the Continent, and to fight to the very gates of the capital before Germany finally capitulated in May 1945, three years after the first saturation bombing of Cologne.

The writer was a flight lieutenant and flying instructor with the Royal Australian Air Force during World War II; some of his students flew in raids on Cologne. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Subscribe to the IHT. Here's what you get:

SAVE up to 46% off the newsstand price.

RISK-FREE TRIAL PERIOD If you are not fully satisfied, notify us within 4 weeks for a full refund. No questions asked.

FREE BONUS ISSUES see table below

Mail your order today or call us toll-free. France: 05-437-437. Germany: 0130-848585.

Subscription Rates & Savings off IHT Newsstand Prices

Table with columns: Country/Currency, 12 months + 2 months FREE, 14 weeks necessary rate, 6 months + 1 month FREE. Rows include Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (incl), Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden (annual), Switzerland, Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East, Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia, Central/Latin America.

YES, I want to start receiving the IHT (my payment is enclosed). This is the subscription term I prefer (check appropriate boxes):

12 Months (36 issues in all with 2 bonus issues) 6 Months (18 issues in all with 2 bonus issues) My check is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune). Please charge my Credit Card: American Express MasterCard VISA Diners Club Eurocard Access

CARD ACCT. NO. EXP. DATE SIGNATURE

Mr. Mrs. Miss Ms. FAMILY NAME

FIRST NAME

PERMANENT ADDRESS HOME BUSINESS

CITY/COODE 2-6-92

COUNTRY TEL.

Return your completed coupon to: Subscription Manager, IHT, 181 Avenue Marlowe-Groulx, 72021 Neuilly Cedex, France Fax: 33.1.46.37.06.51 - Tel: 33.1.46.37.93.61 This offer expires December 31, 1992, and is available to new subscribers only.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Iran Aide In Syria To Discuss Lebanon

By Ihsan A. Hijazi

BEIRUT — Iran's foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, made an unannounced stop Monday in Damascus en route to Beirut for talks designed to ease tension in Southern Lebanon by restraining pro-Iranian Muslim fundamentalists engaged in anti-Israeli guerrilla activity.

Security sources here also said that Lebanese officials will raise with Mr. Velayati the fate of two German hostages held by Lebanese Shiite militants.

Damascus radio reported that Israeli strikes against villages in Southern Lebanon topped the agenda of discussions between Mr. Velayati and his Syrian counterpart, Farouk Shara.

Israeli Air Force jets had carried out nine raids against suspected targets of Hezbollah, the militant Party of God, in eastern and Southern Lebanon in the past 11 days. Thirty-one people were killed, including two Israeli soldiers, in the latest cycle of violence between Hezbollah guerrillas and the Israelis.

Analysts said that Mr. Velayati's trip indicated the gravity with which Syria and Lebanon viewed the South Lebanon situation, which could deteriorate further if confrontations between Israel and Hezbollah are not checked.

Western diplomats here said the United States had impressed on Beirut and Damascus the urgency of curbing Hezbollah raids into an enclave occupied by the Israeli Army in Southern Lebanon.

The U.S. ambassador, Ryan C. Crocker, said after talks Monday with Prime Minister Rashid Solh that Washington had consulted Lebanon, Syria and Israel with a view to easing the tension on Israel's northern border.

Washington has called on Syria and Lebanon to disarm Hezbollah, as they had done with other Lebanese militias. But Syria, the main foreign power broker here with 35,000 troops deployed across two-thirds of Lebanon, has said that Hezbollah was not a militia but a resistance movement seeking to recover Lebanese territory occupied by the Israelis.

The security sources said Beirut wanted Iran's help in gaining freedom for two Germans held by Shiite elements affiliated with Hezbollah.



STORMS FLOOD PARIS AREA — Fire fighters carrying a mother, left, and her child, Monday in the Paris suburb of Sarcelles after rainstorms swept the French capital. Water was up to a meter deep. Thousands of motorists were stranded and electricity was cut four hours in the city center. Half-tones ruined crops near Dax in the southwest and damaged vineyards near Bordeaux.

ITALY: At a Watershed, Nation Is Facing the Music in a New Europe

(Continued from page 1)

Milan daily Il Giornale. "It is a parti-tocracy."

The expression, he said, denotes a system under which, in return for perpetuation in office, the leading parties dispense patronage to their supporters, and raise the money to do so either corruptly or from the public coffers. Essentially, those favors are all that Italians expect from those they vote into office.

"Italy's financial crisis is the product of the populist nature of the political parties," Treasury Minister Guido Carli said recently. "This has allowed a system of public finances where free handouts are widespread and where citizens never pay what they should for the services they receive."

For years, Italy has professed itself the most "European" of European nations, more open to ideas of regional federalism, less jealous of its frail national sovereignty.

Yet the professions have not matched the performance. By the end of last year, Italy had failed to put into effect 149 directives from the European Commission in Brussels—a record among the 12 member nations. And it has secured its rank as fifth among world economies only because economists in-

clude the estimated one-fifth or one-quarter of all economic activity that is termed "submerged"—denoting the thousands of small businesses that pay no taxes, are on no official books, and generate unchronicled income.

That sector, economists argue, has powered economic growth and tapped directly into what Italians proudly call their inventiveness and creativity.

In contrast, though, the vast slab of the economy directly controlled by the state—estimated at 41 percent of all economic activity—has been marked by bloated wages, high state subsidies, low profits, and accumulating debt. The state railway system, for instance, employs twice as many people per mile of track as the French—a form of political patronage.

Not only that, successive governments—Italy has had 50 in the last 45 years—have financed ambitious social programs, particularly state pension and welfare systems, to win votes. But because so many Italians evade taxes, the authorities have borrowed from Italian banks to pay for these projects and are now deeply in debt.

Simply the payment of state pensions, which offer almost full-sala-

ry retirement at age 55 and which are, by far, Europe's most generous, will consume the entire national budget within a decade if the system is not modified, economists say.

Even in the unlikely event that Italy meets its stated goal and cuts government spending this year by \$24 billion, EC finance ministers concluded in Brussels last week that the government deficit—the difference between what it spends and what it earns—would still be well over \$100 billion.

Much of the spending deficit is attributed by economists to interest repayments on the overall public debt, almost 10 times the annual deficit, exceeding the entire value of all annual economic output and constituting one of the biggest in Europe.

The European Community criteria for membership among the leading economies center on reducing the public debt, curbing inflation, and other measures. Yet Italy falls behind those same European nations it most seeks to emulate.

To our readers in Budapest: Hand delivery of the IHT is now available on the day of publication. Call today, 175-7735

"Strong measures cannot be further postponed as the size of the emerging slippage is such as to undermine the credibility of Italian economic policy," the European finance ministers said in statement of unusual harshness.

"The message from Brussels is bleak and clear," the Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera intoned the other day. "If Europe once judged us with diffidence, it now views us with concern."

"When Italians have their backs to the wall, they usually understand and react," Gianni Agnelli, head of Fiat and Italy's richest and most influential businessman, told politicians recently. "And now we have our backs to the wall."

STARS: In Political Hollywood, Right Is Wrong

(Continued from page 1)

writers can buttonhole executives and actors who do not return their phone calls.

Michael Medved, a film critic for PBS and a conservative, calls such people "Marrano conservatives," likening them to Spanish Jews who tried to pass as Catholics during the Inquisition.

There are celebrities whose political views are gossiped about almost as much as movie star romances. They include Mel Gibson, Dennis Hopper, Kevin Costner, Steven Spielberg, David Lynch and even Deenzel Washington, the actor who plays Malcolm X in Spike Lee's latest film.

Rumors about Washington's views being conservative apparently began circulating after he told an interviewer he did not wish to do nude scenes, his publicist said.

Mr. Costner declined to be interviewed. Stephen Rivers, his agent, said, "Kevin is not doing anything political, and he does not talk about politics."

In Hollywood, when people say they do not discuss politics, it is often seen as a tip-off that they secretly support right-to-work laws or once sent a check to Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan guerrilla leader. Trendy liberals like Roh Lowe, Ron Silver or Morgan Fairchild, after all, never tire of airing their views.

Some conservatives complain that they are viewed with the same alarm and mistrust as leftists were in the 1940s and 1950s. And a few echo the furthest extreme: "I am a conservative," one television producer took on the indignant tones of Lillian Hellman testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

"It is wrong to 'out' people," she said, urgently. "It would only fuel the fire, particularly after the ri-

ots." Reluctantly, and only on the condition of anonymity, she admitted that though she was not now—or had she ever been—a member of the Republican Party, she had been to a few meetings.

Of course, these conservatives are not facing the risk of jail sentences for refusing to tell on their friends, and many in Hollywood are skeptical about the talk of discrimination and thwarted careers, suggesting that some might be using their politics as an excuse for failure.

"That is ridiculous," said Pat Kingsley, a publicity agent, when asked if she knew of writers or actors who had not gotten work because of their views. Ms. Kingsley, whose well-known clients include Candice Bergen and Sally Field, said: "Studies just want actors who can bring money into the box office. They could care less about politics."

Many conservative celebrities declined to be interviewed. Charlton Heston was in the Middle East, filming another Bible epic.

Tom Selleck said, "I don't feel persecuted; I feel frustrated." The actor complained that even though he took fairly moderate stands in Hollywood he was thought of as a political rightist.

Mr. Milius said he felt slightly avenged during the recent Los Angeles riots, when liberal colleagues ("people who hadn't spoken to me in five years") began calling and asking him to lend them a gun. "I said, 'Sorry, they're all being used,'" he recalled with relish.

Aide Denies Reports Baker Will Run Bush's Campaign

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The State Department spokeswoman, Margaret T. Tutwiler, spoke out strongly Monday to disavow reports that Secretary of State James A. Baker III might be drafted to run President George Bush's re-election campaign.

"There is nothing factual to any of these stories, as entertaining as much fun as they are to read," she said.

Mr. Bush is slumping in the polls. Ross Perot, the unannounced independent candidate, is the kind of opponent the president never has had to deal with, and Mr. Baker's commitment to Mr. Bush is strong. (Reuters, AP)

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

BELGIUM / FRANCE

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR MORE THAN A SCHOOL AT WHICH TO STUDY FRENCH OR GERMAN

Dutch • Spanish • Italian • English

CERAN LANGUAGES offers you:

- 1 PRACTISING what you have learned from 8 in the morning till 10 at night, in the company of your teachers (meals, breaks, evening activities).
- 2 STUDYING between 20 and 40 lessons a week.
- 3 ASSESSING your existing knowledge, defining your objectives, evaluating your progress during your stay, with the help of our professional staff (80 mother tongue teachers).
- 4 MEETING AND MIXING only with highly motivated persons like yourself.

Option 1: Full immersion study visit, from ± € 300, ± \$ 600 a week.
Option 2: Full immersion study visit + courses, from ± € 600, ± \$ 1200 a week.

For further information, phone:

Switzerland: Verbum & Communico - Tel (+41) 22740 09 90 - Fax (+41) 22740 18 48
U.K.: SIBS - Tel (+44) 95479 956 - Fax (+44) 95432 294
USA: Language Systems - Tel (+1) 301 281 2800 - Fax (+1) 301 281 2800
Paris: Mrs. Desmet - Tel (+33) 1 47 34 94 94 - Fax (+33) 1 47 34 94 94

CERAN Langues Provence
Monastère St-Pancrace - BP 2/264 - 13410 St-Pancrace - France
Tel: (33) 66 90 33 66 Fax: (33) 66 90 33 69

Château CERAN
204 avenue du Château - B-9000 SPA
Tel: (32) 8777 41 64 Fax: (32) 8777 36 29

INTERNATIONAL

LONDON SWITZERLAND PARIS STRASBOURG FLORIDA (USA)

Study for a rewarding career in the HOTEL, TOURISM & HOSPITALITY FIELDS

- ★ Programs leading to Associate, Bachelor and Master's degrees in Hotel Management and International Hotel & Tourism Management.
- ★ Certificate program in Language and Hotel Reception (Hotelingua).
- ★ Diploma Program in Hotel Operational Management.
- ★ Hotel Management Term Abroad Program.

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
School of Hotel Management

Hotel Europe, CH-6390 Engelberg, Switzerland
Chateau Pourtales, 161 rue Malania, 67000 Strasbourg, France
Dept HT/4H 51-55 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8TX
Tel: (071) 928 8484 Fax: (071) 820 1226 Telex: 0812438 SCOL G

GREAT BRITAIN

TASIS: American Education European Tradition

Switzerland • England • Greece

Challenging U.S. college prep curriculum for international students in search of success in the 1990's. Fully accredited boarding and day programs, ages 4-18. Unique PG Year, Summer Language Programs.

35 Years of American Education in Europe

The American School in Switzerland, Est. 31, CH 6926 Montagnola
Tel: (091) 546771 Fax: (091) 542664
TASIS England, Est. 31, Colindale Lane, Throp, Surrey
Tel: (0932) 545252 Fax: (0932) 546644

ITALY

SCUOLA POLITECNICA DI DESIGN

Viale Monza 259, 20126 Milano, Italy.
Tel: (39-2) 2576551, Fax: (39-2) 27000296

First Italian School of Design, founded by N. Di Salvatore, original member of M.A.C. (Movimento Arte Concreta), in 1954. The school prepares its graduates to become professional Computer Industrial Designers in the fields of automobiles, electric appliances and electronics, furniture, computer or as Computer Visual Designers in advertising, graphic design, television, film and lettering.

Gold medal at the 10th International Triennale in Milan, exhibited at the Universal Exhibition in Montreal, at the ICSD World Congress at Tokyo in 1973, at the 42nd International Biennale of "Arts and Sciences" in Venice 1986, at the Centre Georges Pompidou, Paris 1990.

The director, prof. N. Di Salvatore is proud to invite you to join and participate in this advanced MASTER INDUSTRIAL DESIGN or MASTER VISUAL DESIGN one year course (open to university graduates in design, or engineering, or architecture). Or two year course (open to high school graduates). Well known Italian and International University professors and designers will conduct the programs.

Personalized teaching: small classes from 6 to 20 students. Classes are taught in Italian — the school will assist the students in finding lodgings and placement in classes of homogenous groups according to language spoken and nationality.

Past graduates are from Japan, Greece, China, Israel, Switzerland, Mexico, Austria, Venezuela, Holland, Canada, Australia, U.S.A., Norway, Finland, Sweden, France, Germany and are currently employed by top international design studios: Heinz Waidl, Parry King, Bruno Scagliola, Ettore Gottassa, Hans Von Klier, Roberto Sambonet, Bob Noorda, Vittorio Gregotti, Giorgio Giugiaro, etc.

AUSTRIA

international house Vienna
Tel: (0043-1) 535 57 46-0, Fax: 535 57 46/17

English • French • Italian • Russian • Spanish • Croatian • Czech • Hungarian

GERMAN COURSES
in small groups, one-to-one and specialized programs

please phone or write to:
in Vienna, A 1010 Vienna, Schwedenplatz 2/54

FRANCE

The most renowned school for French
INSTITUT DE FRANCAIS

AN INTENSIVE COMPLETE IMMERSION course on the Riviera
8 hrs per day with 2 meals

For adults: 8 levels: Beginners I to Advanced II
Next 2-4 week course starts June 29, Aug 3 and all year.
06330 Villeneuve/Mer - F2, France. Tel: 98 01 88 44, Fax: 98 76 92 17.

FRENCH IS THE KEY TO THE FRENCH MARKET

VERSION FRANÇAISE The smallest groups on the Côte d'Azur (max. 5) intensive, all levels.
23 Rue de Rivoli 06000 NICE. Tel: 93 88 29 90, Fax: 93 87 63 34.

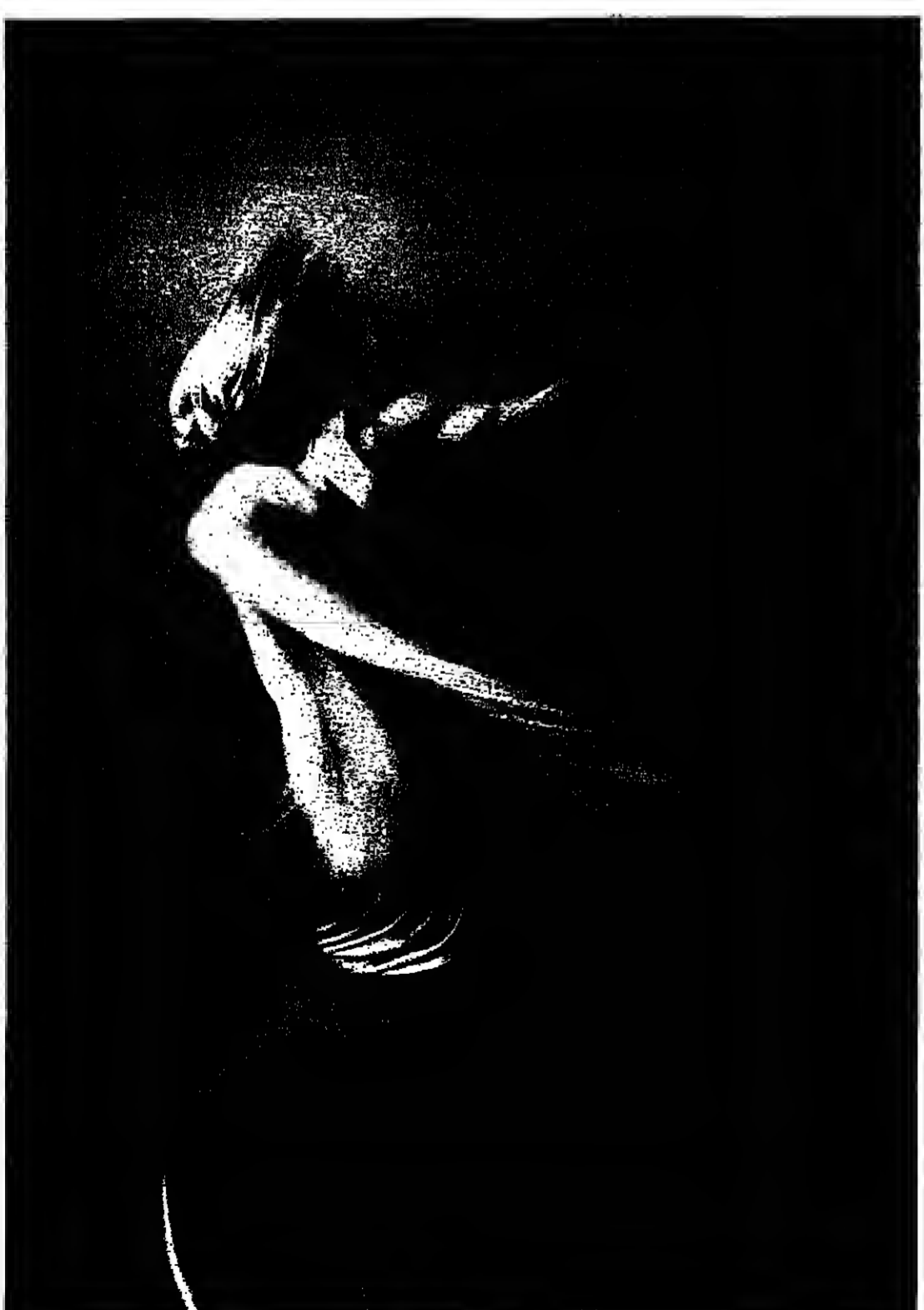
GREAT BRITAIN

Executive Secretaries Summer School
Join delegates from across Europe to broaden your knowledge about other cultures and experiences, create a better work environment with colleagues and managers and cope with change in the 90's.
Where: Rembrandt Hotel, London
When: 13-17 July 1992
How:
Ring 44 81 871 2546 or fax: 44 81 871 3866
Monadnock International

SPAIN

SPANISH LANGUAGE, CULTURE, ART AND LITERATURE COURSES IN SAN SEBASTIAN (SPAIN)
Courses all year round. Credits transferable for U.S. and Canadian citizens.

INFORMATION:
• Citizens from U.S.A. or Canada: University Studies Abroad Consortium, University of Nevada Library, Reno Nevada 89557-0093 U.S.A. Tel: (702) 784 05 69 Fax: (702) 784 00 10
• People from other countries: Centro de Estudios para Extranjeros, Escuela de Formación del Profesorado, Universidad del País Vasco, Avenida de Tolosa, 20009 San Sebastián, SPAIN. Tel: (34-43) 21 33 77 (34-43) 21 76 85 Fax: (34-43) 21 80 33



VISA MAKES THE WORLD GO ROUND.

Visa's sponsorship is helping athletes from around the world prepare for the Olympics.



Major Caution On Rio

He Discourages Overexpectations

WASHINGTON — George Bush's re-election campaign is being hampered by a lack of momentum, according to a senior administration official. The official said that the president's approval rating is still low, and that the campaign needs to focus on the economy and the environment.

Mr. Bush's re-election campaign is being hampered by a lack of momentum, according to a senior administration official. The official said that the president's approval rating is still low, and that the campaign needs to focus on the economy and the environment.

Mr. Bush's re-election campaign is being hampered by a lack of momentum, according to a senior administration official. The official said that the president's approval rating is still low, and that the campaign needs to focus on the economy and the environment.

Mr. Bush's re-election campaign is being hampered by a lack of momentum, according to a senior administration official. The official said that the president's approval rating is still low, and that the campaign needs to focus on the economy and the environment.

Mr. Bush's re-election campaign is being hampered by a lack of momentum, according to a senior administration official. The official said that the president's approval rating is still low, and that the campaign needs to focus on the economy and the environment.

Mr. Bush's re-election campaign is being hampered by a lack of momentum, according to a senior administration official. The official said that the president's approval rating is still low, and that the campaign needs to focus on the economy and the environment.

Mr. Bush's re-election campaign is being hampered by a lack of momentum, according to a senior administration official. The official said that the president's approval rating is still low, and that the campaign needs to focus on the economy and the environment.

Mr. Bush's re-election campaign is being hampered by a lack of momentum, according to a senior administration official. The official said that the president's approval rating is still low, and that the campaign needs to focus on the economy and the environment.

Major Cautions On Rio

He Discourages Overexpectations

EDINBURGH — Prime Minister John Major warned Britons on Monday not to expect too much from the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro.

"I am very keen for us to make progress generally at the Rio summit," Mr. Major said during a visit to Scotland. "But I have been warning for some time that some of the expectations for the summit are higher than those that can be realistically achieved."

Britain's environment minister, David Maclean, said earlier on BBC radio from Rio that the richer nations could not be expected to find the \$125 billion a year for the environment. "I call the figure incredible," he said, "because the Western world, the developed world, is in recession just now."

Some environmentalists and the Labor Party opposition have accused the Conservative government of preparing to join the United States in not signing a so-called biodiversity treaty in Rio.

In Paris, meanwhile, scientists warned the Rio meeting against protecting the environment at the expense of technical progress.

A total of 264 scientists — including 52 Nobel prize recipients — from 29 countries signed a statement defending science, industry and technology and urging leaders not to be misled by what they termed irrational thinking, pseudo-science and false data.

The scientists said they fully supported the aims of the meeting, but they defended man's right to improve himself on nature.

"We are worried to see, at the dawn of the 21st century, the emergence of an irrational ideology which opposes scientific and industrial progress and is damaging to social and economic development," they said. "The greatest evils which stalk our earth are ignorance and oppression, and not science, technology and industry."

Those who signed included the Nobel prize physicist Pierre-Gilles de Gennes of France and Donald Glaser of the United States, the British medical laureate Sir Andrew Huxley and Sir Richard Doll and the American chemistry and peace prize recipient Linus Pauling.

Bush Offers Extra Funds For Forests

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President George Bush, seeking to polish his environmental record in advance of the Earth Summit, offered an extra \$150 million Monday to help save the world's forests.

He also said that he wanted other industrialized nations to join the United States in doubling the money the world spends on forest conservation and that he would make an appeal to other industrialized countries at the Rio de Janeiro meeting.

Mr. Bush, in a speech at the Goddard Space Flight Center in suburban Maryland, said that when he attended the summit meeting, "the U.S. will go proudly as the world's leader, not just in environmental research but in environmental action."

The United States will increase its proposed forest conservation assistance for next year by \$150 million, from \$368 million to about \$518 million, Mr. Bush said. Administration officials said they were uncertain where the \$150 million would come from.

He said his plan was to encourage partnership between countries that would propose new conservation projects, and countries that would provide the financial support. He did not mention a figure for global assistance, but administration officials said earlier that Mr. Bush sought to double the amount now spent annually, from \$1.35 billion to \$2.7 billion.

Mr. Bush's announcement was greeted with scorn by environmentalists, who have strongly criticized his stance on global issues to be addressed at the summit meeting as well as his administration's recent decision to allow clear-cutting in Pacific Northwest forests.

Michael Fischer, executive director of the Sierra Club, called the announced action "the height of hypocrisy."

Senator Albert Gore, Democrat of Tennessee, who will head a Senate delegation of observers at the Rio meeting, called the \$150 million "a smokescreen" to obscure Mr. Bush's retrograde policies.

"This is the same president who killed an international agreement on forests and ignored the Endangered Species Act" to allow clear-cutting on national forest lands, he said, adding that "Bush uses that laugh now when Bush uses that phrase 'environmental president.'"

Mr. Bush defended his environmental record, saying the United States spends \$100 million a year, or 2 percent of its gross domestic product, on pollution control. "Our laws have served as a model for environmental laws the world over," he said. (AP, Reuters)



Arthit Uthairat announcing in Bangkok on Monday that he will defer proposing a new prime minister until tensions subside.

Bangkok Halts Search for New Prime Minister

BANGKOK — The president of Thailand's parliament on Monday suspended the search for a new prime minister, saying disagreements between opposing factions were threatening to provoke fresh violence. Attempts were expected to resume within a week or two.

Thailand has been without a prime minister since an unelected prime minister, General Suchinda Kraprayoon, was forced to step down last Sunday after his soldiers gunned down scores of pro-democracy demonstrators in the streets.

"At the moment there is a trend that new problems will lead to another even more violent tragedy which I believe Thai people do not want," said the parliamentary president, Arthit Uthairat.

The pro-military coalition, which asked the former military chief, General Suchinda, leader of a 1991 coup, to be prime minister after March elections, wants his successor to come from within their ranks.

The parliamentary opposition and the pro-democracy movement say the coalition shares the blame for the massacre and that a leader from their numbers is unacceptable.

Politics and Nature: A Grim Pair in Haiti

By Lee Hockstader

Washington Post Service

BOMBARDOPOLIS, Haiti — In this poorest corner of the poorest nation in the Western Hemisphere, Haitian peasants have always had to cope with suffering, hunger and disease.

Now, the combined effects of a U.S. ban on trade, after years of drought, are creating an environmental and humanitarian disaster.

International relief workers say that even before Haiti was hit by the U.S. embargo last fall — in reaction to the army's seizure of power — conditions were already shaping up for a famine in the remote northwest.

Rain and harvests had been slight for three years. Desperate residents had stripped much of the land of the few remaining trees to make charcoal. Public health was rudimentary at best.

But the sanctions imposed by the United States and other nations in

the region after the army coup hastened a breakdown in the northwest, where life for the 750,000 people is a grim struggle.

Relief workers are warning of impending famine. Infirmaries that are critically short of medicine are deluged with new cases of acute malnutrition. And the only thriving "commercial endeavor" these days is contracting to haul people by boat to Florida.

"Here we have two embargoes: the one everybody knows about and the one God gave us — the lack of rain," said Henri-Max Demorin, a school director. "The embargo isn't hurting the rich people, only the poor."

Bombardopolis is a six-hour drive from the capital, Port-au-Prince, through coastal wasteland and up rutted mountain roads. Of the 17,000 residents in the town, about 2,000 have already tried to flee, walking to a spot known as La Plateform, where they tried to find

an outbound boat. Most have been picked up at sea by the U.S. Coast Guard and returned.

The town is so poor that no trash or scraps of paper are to be seen anywhere. Virtually nothing is considered waste. Apart from a market that opens twice weekly, there are no stores.

Francois St-Villien, 37, was returned to Bombardopolis in February after spending three months at the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. To pay the \$100 fare for the intended voyage to Florida, he sold two small plots of land, four goats and five pigs. Now he is penniless.

The relief agency CARE has begun programs to provide food to about 300,000 people in the northwest and seed for the thousands of farmers. But here are indications the effort is falling short.

At a makeshift CARE canteen in

Bombardopolis, many of the low-eyed children who lined up for a bowl of food last week were already displaying the signs of malnutrition and rickets, including swollen bellies, orange-tinted hair and scrawny and malformed limbs.

The embargo has cost Haiti an estimated 150,000 jobs, sent the cost of food and transport soaring and made cash and credit scarce.

For each job lost, experts say at least six dependents suffer.

Few of the peasants in the northwest had ever heard the word "embargo" before a few months ago and have no understanding of its meaning. But the effects are very evident to them.

"I don't know what it is, but there's nothing to eat and prices have gone up," said Immacula Morissette, 36, as she nursed her infant son, who was suffering from diarrhea. "The embargo means starvation."

At a makeshift CARE canteen in

Symbolic Tokyo Compromise: Overseas Force Stays at Home

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

TOKYO — In a last-ditch effort to overcome widespread objections to plans to send Japanese forces abroad for UN peacekeeping operations, political leaders here have forged an agreement that would in effect create a symbolic military force but prevent it from leaving Japanese shores for years.

The compromise appeared to be a major setback for the government, which was stung by international criticism during the Gulf War that Japan was willing to write a check to maintain world peace, but not to put its own citizens at risk.

Ever since, the governing Liberal Democratic Party has been trying to lift the postwar ban on sending Japanese troops abroad, drafting legislation and reinterpreting the constitution to allow military personnel to serve under UN command for the first time.

Government officials, trying to put the best face possible on the agreement, said that parliament is expected to act on this week. The Japanese military would be permitted to play some limited noncombat roles, such as providing medical aid or logistical help or observing elections.

But to win support of some key opposition parties, the government had to agree to "freeze" any deployment of troops for an unspecified period, and to allow parliament to vote separately on each dispatch of troops.

More than any other initiative taken by Tokyo, the bill has become the symbol of how far Japan is willing to go in fulfilling its pledges to take a greater political role in world affairs, one that would be more commensurate with its economic might.

But as the debate unfolded, it became clear that many of Japan's leaders envision a far more active, risky role than do many of its citizens, who see little advantage in dispensing with the postwar prohibition on sending forces abroad.

Under most current interpretations of the constitution, which was written by the American occupying force here after Japan's surrender, the country's Self-Defense Forces are strictly prohibited from venturing beyond Japan's shores or engaging in acts of "collective security."

Since the Gulf War, when Japan contributed \$12 billion but no personnel to the multinational force that liberated Kuwait, debate has raged in Japan over whether the post-Cold War era requires a fundamental change in policy.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa declared passage of the bill one of his top priorities, and many political analysts believe that his tenure may depend on how skillfully he secures its approval without harming his party's chances in a critical election this summer.

Many political leaders also consider passage a prerequisite if Japan hopes to realize its ambitions to become a member of the United Nations Security Council in coming years.

Nonetheless, polls show that the Japanese public is clearly opposed to any plan to send its troops into combat areas, with many questioning whether they can yet trust their government to keep a rein on the military.

As a result, the governing party — fearful that its efforts to pass some kind of peacekeeping bill could be defeated for a third time — has been struggling for ways to pass the core elements of the bill, while at the same time at least seeming to be responsive to the public's apprehensions.

And it is possible the fragile coalition being built around the bill could still collapse, perhaps leading to the dissolution of both houses of parliament and the calling of a general election.

The Cold War is over, and we need to begin to think about playing a different role in the future.

Hiroshi Mitsuoka, who heads one of the larger factions in the governing party, said recently, "But we have to do it in a way that allows Japanese public opinion to mature." That task, he said, will take several years.

For the time being, however, the Liberal Democrats have been involved in weeks of horse-trading with two small but crucial opposition parties, the Komeito and the Democratic Socialists. Without their support, the bill would die in the upper house of parliament, where the Liberal Democrats lost their majority in a major setback three years ago.

Until this weekend, the two parties have wavered on the bill. But over the weekend they reached an agreement to support it, under conditions that seemed to underscore the depth of Japan's ambivalence and uneasiness about changing what has become a tenet of the country's national identity.

Ending the "freeze" on troop deployment through an act of parliament could take months or years if Japan's reaction to the Gulf War is any guide.

The government also agreed that that once the freeze on deploying armed missions that would play a role in separating warring factions is lifted, parliament will have to vote separately approval any time the military is to be sent to join a UN force.

The message of such broad concessions, which the government had fought for months, was clear: When gunfire breaks out, Japanese troops will be nowhere around. But the legislation would permit non-military activity, from providing medical care to supervising elections.

The largest opposition party, the Socialist Party, has vowed to continue its longstanding battle against any effort to send Japanese troops abroad, and some of its leaders are blaming the United States for pressing its passage.

"The trouble with America is that you are always trying to encourage us to increase our military capability," Masao Kunihiro, one of the leading opponents of the bill in the upper house, said recently. "I know that the day will come when you will regret it."

American officials in Tokyo and in Washington have been careful to express no opinion on the bill itself, saying Japan has to decide for itself what role it is comfortable playing in UN peacekeeping activities. But it is clear that American pressure, or at least the perception of it, has played a critical role in keeping the issue at the top of Japan's agenda.

Beijing Rules Tears Illegal At Tiananmen

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Laughter and mourning have been banned in the vicinity of a monument in Tiananmen Square where pro-democracy demonstrators camped in 1989.

Authorities apparently wanted to head off any attempts to commemorate the protesters killed in the June 3-4 army attack in 1989 that crushed the movement.

Large metal signs went up recently on each side of the Monument to the People's Heroes with a long list of forbidden activities, including laying wreaths or flowers without permission and laughing.

Chinese in the past have laid flowers at the monument to honor dead soldiers and leaders. Since 1989, the monument has been associated with the pro-democracy protests that were centered there.

The Main Issues at Rio

Washington Post Service

Formally called the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro will address four general areas:

TWO LEGALLY BINDING TREATIES: One commits governments to control emissions of "greenhouse gases," and to reduce the threat of global warming; the other obliges signatories to help slow the rate of plant- and animal-species extinction.

THE RIO DECLARATION: A general set of principles defining individual nations' responsibilities toward the environment and their rights in pursuing economic development. It is not legally binding.

AGENDA 21: A detailed 800-page "blueprint" of measures to be taken by states, industry and organizations to improve environmental quality between now and the beginning of the 21st century. The nonbinding program includes recommendations on air, water and land-use policies, conservation and resource management, technology transfer among nations, toxic and hazardous-waste guidelines and methods of controlling consumption and combating poverty.

FOREST PRINCIPLES: A legally nonbinding accord setting goals for management and preservation of the world's forests.

SUMMIT: Expectations Sinking

(Continued from page 1)

plant and animal species — the Rio summit is expected to skirt the people issue. The only mention in the declaration that delegates are expected to approve is a vague call for nations to adopt "appropriate demographic policies."

Poor nations have watched as the eyes — and foreign-aid budgets — of the industrialized countries turn to Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Democracy and free-market reforms have swept South America and are now making gains in Africa and parts of Asia, but economic growth in these regions has generally been sluggish.

Against this backdrop, developing nations have come to see the environment as a marquee issue with the potential for drawing new attention — and new funds.

The host, Brazil, for example, is home to the world's largest tropical rain forest and a disproportionate share of species. "Brazil would really like a little more consideration," said Maria de Lourdes Davis de Freitas, international affairs director in the Brazilian environmental secretariat.

Maximo Kalaw Jr., a Manila-based ecologist who helped plan the parallel "Global Forum" of nongovernmental organizations that will also take place here during the summit, said that in his view, the debt issue is critical. "The message is, if you cannot help us on debt, forget about the environmental conservation of our forests, because it is too much of a burden to handle," he said.

But the presumptive posture of the industrialized world in general, and of the United States in particular, has been to shy away from even the most tentative discussion of the kind of financial aid that developing nations would like to see.

UN officials have estimated that to fund the Earth Summit's goals would cost up to \$125 billion a year. But the expectation is that the

Technocrat Favored for Haiti Post

New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Haiti's army is widely believed to be leaning heavily in favor of installing Marc L. Bazin, 60, as head of the government.

Haiti is squeezed by an international embargo, increasingly racked by violence and scorned by an outside world that has not forgiven the overthrow last September of its first democratically elected government.

Some see Mr. Bazin as the man to solve the crisis. He was considered an incorruptible finance minister, and a stint at the World Bank sharpened his image as the kind of technocrat that this anything-goes country has sorely lacked.

Most important, however, is Mr. Bazin's reputation for entrée in Washington.

But the issue of his U.S. influence is not simple. After the violent overthrow of the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, U.S. diplomats in Haiti and in Washington gingerly discussed what they called Mr. Bazin's "unhelpful role" in the crisis. Recently there have been signs of outright anger at Mr. Bazin, suggesting that he will be powerless to ease Haiti's isolation.

At a meeting at the U.S. Embassy, when a participant inquired about a letter-writing campaign by influential Haitians aimed at persuading the United States to ease its embargo of Haiti, Ambassador Alvin P. Adams Jr. listened quietly, apparently dozing.

When the speaker finished, several people present said, Mr. Adams held up a piece of paper on which he had written "Bazin," crumpled it and threw it in a waste basket, thus dismissing the anti-embargo effort.

Blunt messages have been sent by U.S. diplomats to the Haitian Army that there can be no solution without recognition of Father Aristide. Washington has also insisted that the deposed president be allowed to choose his prime minister.

Under the army-backed plan for a "consensus" government, a prime minister will be proposed before the National Assembly in the next few days. But the presidency will deliberately be left open, and nowhere is there any mention of Mr. Aristide.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER
Leading quality book publisher seeks manuscripts of fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juvenile, scholarly and religious works. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet: HJ Publishing Press, 516 W. 94th St., New York, NY, 10020 U.S.A.

An American Classic!

THE Baseball JACKET

Play Ball!

For nearly a century and a half, springtime in America has had a special meaning. The start of baseball season. The smell of fresh cut grass, the roar of the crowd, the excitement that is America's National Pastime. For generations, larger-than-life heroes have gained immortality for feats performed on diamond-shaped fields. And every American kid dreams of sending one out of the park in the bottom of the ninth to win one for the home team.

Exclusively from Willabee & Ward.
Proudly Made in the U.S.A.

Willabee & Ward is proud to announce the return of an American legend: the Classic Baseball Jacket. Our Baseball Jacket is proudly made in the U.S.A. Classically styled and meticulously crafted of genuine melton wool with supple lambskin leather sleeves. Roomy handwarmer pockets, knit cuffs and waistband provide total comfort. No detail has been spared: the front of the jacket includes both zipper and snap closures.

MADE IN U.S.A.

Hunter Green or Navy Blue with Genuine Leather Sleeves.

The Classic Baseball Jacket comes in your choice of two colors: rich Hunter Green and classic Navy Blue. Each is complemented by supple tan lambskin sleeves. Available in sizes S, M, L, XL. Best of all, the jacket is remarkably priced at just \$169, plus \$7.50 shipping/handling, payable in six monthly credit card installments of \$29.42 each. Order today!

Normal delivery on phone orders is 1-2 weeks.

CALL TOLL-FREE: 1-800-367-4534 Ext. 641-104

Willabee & Ward
47 Richards Avenue
Norwalk, Conn. 06857

CALL TOLL-FREE: 1-800-367-4534 Ext. 641-104
Outside U.S.: 203-865-0101 Ext. 3300

Please send me _____ Baseball Jacket(s).

Color (please circle): Navy Blue Hunter Green

Size (please circle): Small Medium Large Extra Large
(36-38) (40-42) (44-46) (48-50)

For each jacket, charge 6 installments of \$29.42* to my credit card.
 MasterCard VISA Discover Amer. Express

Credit Card # _____ Exp. Date _____

Name _____ (PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY)
Address _____
City/State/Zip _____
Signature _____ (All orders subject to acceptance)

I prefer not to use a credit card and will pay by check. Enclosed is my check for \$169 plus \$7.50 shipping/handling, a total of \$176.50* for each jacket.

*Any applicable sales tax will be billed with shipment.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Style



At London benefit for the rain forest, rock stars mingled with designers. From right, clockwise, are: the model Naomi Campbell with the actor Jason Donovan; Eric Clapton with Donatella Versace; the actor Charlie Boorman with Claudia Schiffer; and Sting and Trudie Styler with Mariuccia Mandelli.



Richard Young/Sex Pictures

On the Fashion Circuit, Green Is Suddenly the Hottest Color

By Suzy Menkes
 International Herald Tribune

LONDON — At the Rio summit they are debating the future of the planet, and in fashion they are doing their bit. International designers gathered in London over the weekend to raise not just money but also ecological awareness in a benefit-cum-celebration in aid of the Amazonian rain forest.

A world fund-raising mission by Sting and his wife, Trudie Styler, has already included a benefit hosted in Milan by Mariuccia Mandelli of Krizia in 1989.

The idea of fashion going green is a new concept for the 1990s — the obverse of the glitz and greed of the Dynasty Decade. Current magazine pictures of a safari-suited Joan Collins clutching furry animals instead of a fur coat may raise cynical eyebrows, but there is a genuine belief among fashion folk that they can contribute to changing attitudes.

"In a time of shared crisis like this one, when the threat is global and immediate, it may seem to some that the commitment of a single individual or a group of fashion designers is a small, perhaps insignificant gesture — I do not agree," claimed Giorgio Armani in an impassioned plea for "renewal and regeneration."

The shocking pink umbrella that provided a fig-leaf of decency for Westwood's topos model had a graffiti message: "Politics is busi-

ness" — an area the size of Switzerland designated for the indigenous population of the Amazon," said Sting, alluding to a decision made by President Fernando Collor de Mello of Brazil in November 1991 to recognize the rain forest homeland of Chief Raoni and the Kaiapo people.

A world fund-raising mission by Sting and his wife, Trudie Styler, has already included a benefit hosted in Milan by Mariuccia Mandelli of Krizia in 1989.

The idea of fashion going green is a new concept for the 1990s — the obverse of the glitz and greed of the Dynasty Decade. Current magazine pictures of a safari-suited Joan Collins clutching furry animals instead of a fur coat may raise cynical eyebrows, but there is a genuine belief among fashion folk that they can contribute to changing attitudes.

"In a time of shared crisis like this one, when the threat is global and immediate, it may seem to some that the commitment of a single individual or a group of fashion designers is a small, perhaps insignificant gesture — I do not agree," claimed Giorgio Armani in an impassioned plea for "renewal and regeneration."

The shocking pink umbrella that provided a fig-leaf of decency for Westwood's topos model had a graffiti message: "Politics is busi-

ness" — an area the size of Switzerland designated for the indigenous population of the Amazon," said Sting, alluding to a decision made by President Fernando Collor de Mello of Brazil in November 1991 to recognize the rain forest homeland of Chief Raoni and the Kaiapo people.

A world fund-raising mission by Sting and his wife, Trudie Styler, has already included a benefit hosted in Milan by Mariuccia Mandelli of Krizia in 1989.

The idea of fashion going green is a new concept for the 1990s — the obverse of the glitz and greed of the Dynasty Decade. Current magazine pictures of a safari-suited Joan Collins clutching furry animals instead of a fur coat may raise cynical eyebrows, but there is a genuine belief among fashion folk that they can contribute to changing attitudes.

"In a time of shared crisis like this one, when the threat is global and immediate, it may seem to some that the commitment of a single individual or a group of fashion designers is a small, perhaps insignificant gesture — I do not agree," claimed Giorgio Armani in an impassioned plea for "renewal and regeneration."

The shocking pink umbrella that provided a fig-leaf of decency for Westwood's topos model had a graffiti message: "Politics is busi-

ness" — an area the size of Switzerland designated for the indigenous population of the Amazon," said Sting, alluding to a decision made by President Fernando Collor de Mello of Brazil in November 1991 to recognize the rain forest homeland of Chief Raoni and the Kaiapo people.

A world fund-raising mission by Sting and his wife, Trudie Styler, has already included a benefit hosted in Milan by Mariuccia Mandelli of Krizia in 1989.

The idea of fashion going green is a new concept for the 1990s — the obverse of the glitz and greed of the Dynasty Decade. Current magazine pictures of a safari-suited Joan Collins clutching furry animals instead of a fur coat may raise cynical eyebrows, but there is a genuine belief among fashion folk that they can contribute to changing attitudes.

ness" — an area the size of Switzerland designated for the indigenous population of the Amazon," said Sting, alluding to a decision made by President Fernando Collor de Mello of Brazil in November 1991 to recognize the rain forest homeland of Chief Raoni and the Kaiapo people.

A world fund-raising mission by Sting and his wife, Trudie Styler, has already included a benefit hosted in Milan by Mariuccia Mandelli of Krizia in 1989.

The idea of fashion going green is a new concept for the 1990s — the obverse of the glitz and greed of the Dynasty Decade. Current magazine pictures of a safari-suited Joan Collins clutching furry animals instead of a fur coat may raise cynical eyebrows, but there is a genuine belief among fashion folk that they can contribute to changing attitudes.

The shocking pink umbrella that provided a fig-leaf of decency for Westwood's topos model had a graffiti message: "Politics is busi-

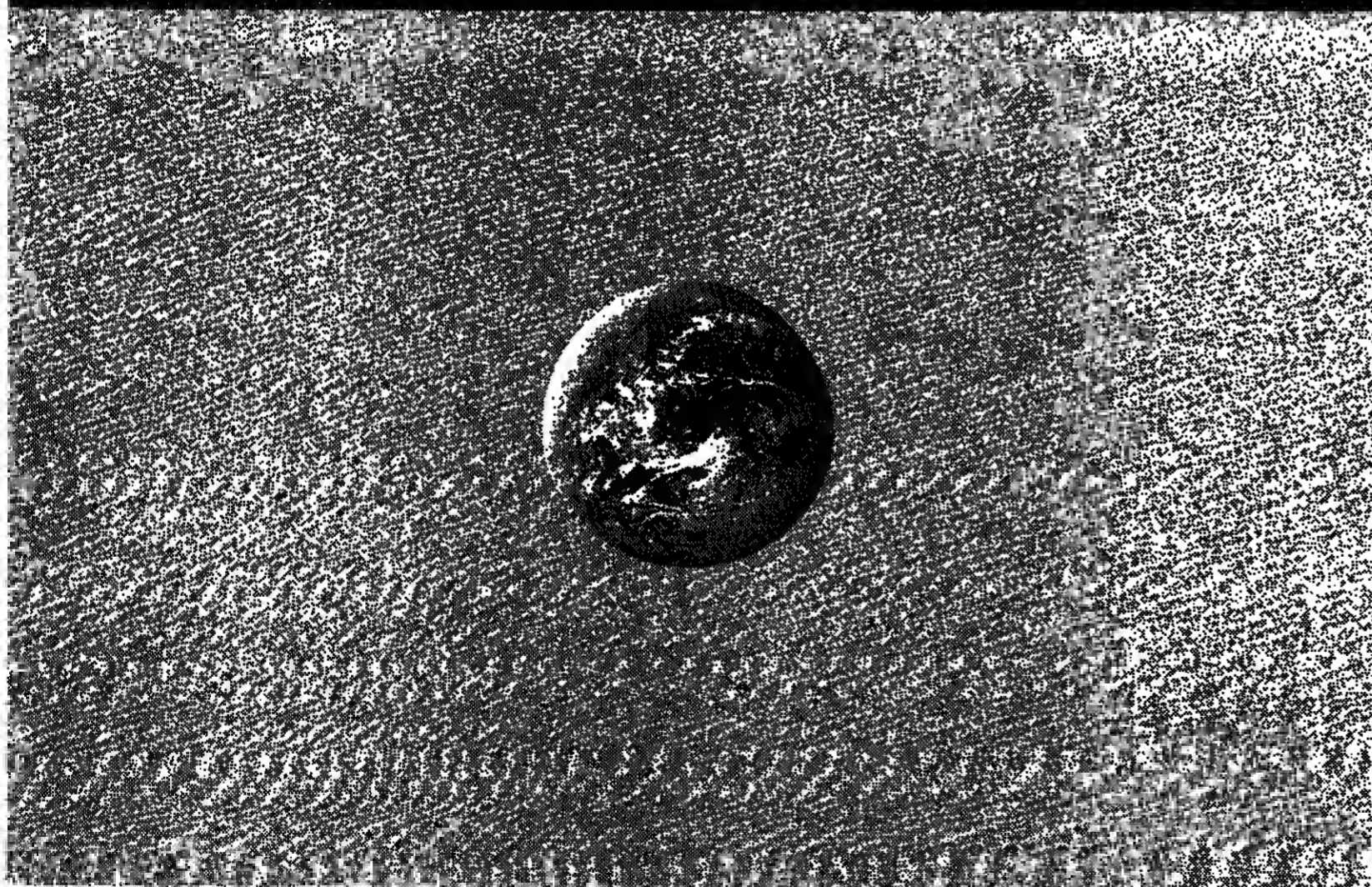
ness" — an area the size of Switzerland designated for the indigenous population of the Amazon," said Sting, alluding to a decision made by President Fernando Collor de Mello of Brazil in November 1991 to recognize the rain forest homeland of Chief Raoni and the Kaiapo people.

A world fund-raising mission by Sting and his wife, Trudie Styler, has already included a benefit hosted in Milan by Mariuccia Mandelli of Krizia in 1989.

The idea of fashion going green is a new concept for the 1990s — the obverse of the glitz and greed of the Dynasty Decade. Current magazine pictures of a safari-suited Joan Collins clutching furry animals instead of a fur coat may raise cynical eyebrows, but there is a genuine belief among fashion folk that they can contribute to changing attitudes.

The shocking pink umbrella that provided a fig-leaf of decency for Westwood's topos model had a graffiti message: "Politics is busi-

It's true that, with the new Sprint FONCARD, you can only reach a small circle of people.



Our Sprint FONCARD has a brand-new feature. It's known as Global Calling. And, put simply, it will soon make it easier than ever for you to call anywhere, from anywhere, on earth.

Sprint, you see, is gradually turning the planet into one huge communications network, one whose power you can tap into today. From the United States, the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, and the Caribbean, you can use your FONCARD to call anywhere in the world.

And in over forty countries it can also connect you directly to the U.S. What's more, because all these calls are billed to your Visa, MasterCard or American Express, you won't have to pay a separate long distance bill. Or carry cash, for that matter.

Incidentally, if you don't yet have a FONCARD, there's never been a better time to apply for one. Because if you become a new FONCARD Charter Member by July 31, we'll take a full ten percent off your first year's FONCARD calls.

It's our way of welcoming you to the Global Calling feature of the newly enhanced FONCARD. The best way to reach the circle of people you need to talk to. No matter how small it is.



Not just another phone company.

Become a Sprint FONCARD Charter Member. And get 10% off your first year's FONCARD calls.

PLEASE PRINT

Name (First) (Last)
 Home Address
 State/Province Zip Code Country
 Business Address
 State/Province Zip Code Country

I want My FONCARD(s) Sent To: Home Address Business Address

Home Telephone Number (Country Code, City Code, Local Code) Ext

Please Charge Sprint Calls to My Current (Check One) Account Number:
 MasterCard Visa American Express

Expiration Date: Month Year Social Security #

MAIL THE APPLICATION TO: Sprint International, Attn: International Services Management, 12480 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Virginia 22096, U.S.A.

STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATION: I hereby authorize Sprint to bill all long distance calling charges to my current credit card as designated on this application. I understand that any calling charges billed to my Visa, MasterCard or American Express account will be subject to the same interest charges that may be applicable to other charges that appear on that account in accordance with the terms and conditions governing that account. Every call made with the Sprint FONCARD is subject to Sprint authorization before being completed. If my credit card is lost or stolen, terminated or expires, for any reason, or I wish to terminate this authorization to bill my account, I will promptly notify Sprint and Visa, MasterCard or American Express.

Signature Print Full Name
 Date Please send me FONCARD(s)

STYLE MAKERS

Louis Licari

KING OF THE BLONDS

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The phone rang. The bi-coastal King of the Blonds was calling from California, Land of the Blonds. "Hi," he said, "I'm out in the new store."

Only Louis Licari would refer to his chic little hair coloring outpost in the heart of Beverly Hills as a store. The word is salon, Louis.

Only Louis Licari, so far as anyone knows, has ever gotten a movie credit for hair color. The first time he watches one of the movies he has worked on, nothing registers for him on the big screen but magnified heads of hair. Those heads loom as large as haystacks.

A Licari movie review based on his self-critical mutterings at screenings, would read something like this: "Oh, God, it's too dark." "Now it's too light." "Oh, there, it's good." "Look at her regrowth!" (Regrowth is beauty-speak for roots.)

Allure magazine calls Louis Licari "the hottest hair colorist in the country." Licari has been using him as a spokesman since 1984, booking him on daytime television talk shows.

But the chief thing about Louis is "the stores." Store 1, as he calls it, is the multimillion-dollar Louis Licari Color Group, two floors of a townhouse on a stretch of Madison Avenue in New York known as Hair Row.

On Mondays, when many fashionable salons are dark, this one glows and hums. The early morning hours are set aside for Louis's special clients, with fashion editors lined up at the shampoo basin next to the occasional movie star or socialite. Anna Wintour of Vogue belongs to the Monday morning

club, as does Ivana Trump, who brings hot rollers from home.

Louis works on half a dozen heads at a time, painting them with highlights, festooning them with foil strips. He glides from chair to chair, trailed by four assistants and rolling carts with bowls of what looks like mayonnaise and chocolate sauce. He hopes to create a smaller version of this scene in Store 2, now opened in Beverly Hills.

"So, Louis," you were saying during the phone call from Beverly

He works on half a dozen heads at a time.

Hills. "Do you have any Hollywood heads in the store today?"

Victoria Principal just left, he said, and Sherrylyn Fenn, the brunette who played naughty Audrey in "Twin Peaks," had her head in the sink. Her hairline was being colored red to match a wig.

"She's doing that movie by David Lynch's daughter," he said. "It's called 'Boxing Helena.' The boyfriend amputates her arms and legs and keeps her in a box so no one else can have her."

"Let's talk about blonds, Louis. Compare the ones in New York with the ones in California."

"You mean all the beautiful blonds are in California? Is that what you want me to say?"

"Sounds good."

"Don't be silly!" His beeper went off. "Listen, I gotta run to the sink. I'll call you from the airport."

Later the phone rang again. "Hi," he said, "I'm at LAX and I'm yours. The point about the blonds — and everybody knows this — is in New York it definitely looks like it grows out of the head. In L.A., it could look like it had a little help."

He sounded nervous. He must

not alienate blonds on either coast. He must not alienate nonblonds around the country.

He said, "My philosophy is just be the best you can be. If you're a brunet just be a great brunet. Who am I to tell people to go blond? I'm not going to go blond."

"Are you going to go gray?"

"No-no-no. Oh, I've gotten a few grays on the side in the years since you knew me. What I do is Q-tip them out."

"Tell me about movie hair."

"You know I never talk about clients."

"Just their hair."

"O.K. We'll talk in New York." Conversations with Louis tend to take place over phones in airports these days. He works three days a week in New York, three days in Beverly Hills to create "a presence" in both stores. "Louis is the stores," he says.

He has mirror lives, with one of everything on each coast. Home in Beverly Hills is a rented Spanish-style house with a jeep in the driveway. His Manhattan base is a one-bedroom co-op on Central Park West.

It's the same apartment he had when he moved to New York in 1975 with a fine arts degree from Syracuse University. He was married then, waiting tables, trying to paint.

"Hi," he said, ushering you into the apartment. "Sorry I didn't have time to dust or prop the place." He grinned and did what hairdressers instinctively do on encountering one of their old heads, that oozing of the hair, the way a chimpanzee remembers through its fingers.

Louis looked great. He had a shine about him and he had grown muscles. Pointing to a stair-climbing machine in the living room, he said, "It's part of the Louis Licari Perpetual Youth and Beauty Program and it will be a book."

Georgia Dulles

An Artist's Secret: Wallpaper

By Elaine Louie
 New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Over the last 400 years, artists like Albrecht Dürer, Alexander Calder, Saul Steinberg and Roy Lichtenstein have had second, sometimes secret, careers. They designed wallpaper. In the 16th century, Andy Warhol designed cows; Steinberg, painting dogs.

Unlike René Magritte, who was ashamed of having designed wallpaper, Calder "asked for his first commission of wallpaper," Marilyn Oliver Haggood said in her book "Wallpaper and the Artist," to be published in September by Abbeville Press. Calder, who designed a paper called Splootchies, was a wallpaper enthusiast.

Lichtenstein is not. He did not wish to comment on his new design for a wallpaper, Interior With Blue Floor. "Mr. Lichtenstein can't be interviewed about

his wallpaper because . . . it's only wallpaper," said Cassandra, the artist's assistant, who would identify herself only by her first name.

The paper, Lichtenstein's second wallpaper design, depicts a living room reflected in a mirror. It is on exhibit through Aug. 31 at A/D Gallery in New York as part of a show that includes a carpet by Gerhard Richter and chairs by Donald Judd.

The paper, in five panels, each 8.5 by 12.5 feet (2.5 by 3.8 meters), costs \$5,000 and was printed in a signed and numbered edition of 300.

Not only superstars of the art world create wallpaper, but also shoe designers, graphic designers and other working artists in New York. For some, like Helene Verin, the allure of designing wallpaper is that the paper becomes the environment. She is not reticent about the craft.

"Covering the walls is such an ancient art," said Verin, who has designed shoes for Bernardo and Keds. "Since the caves of Lascaux, people have been decorating their walls."

INTERNATIONAL
 Global Fund
 Spur Hong
 F
 CURRENCY R
 Cross Rates
 Other Dollar Values
 Forward Rates
 Interest RA
 Eurocurrency Deposits
 Key Money Rates

هكذا من الأهل

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Global Fund Managers Spur Hong Kong's Rise

By Jonathan Fuerbringer
New York Times Service
FIDUCIARY Trust Co. International, a global fund manager, is one of the reasons the Hong Kong stock market is soaring.

At the beginning of May, New York-based Fiduciary increased the share of its portfolios in Hong Kong by one percentage point, or about \$33 million.

Like many other institutional investors clamored over Hong Kong, Anne M. Tatlock, executive vice president of Fiduciary, argues that the colony's role as the gateway to China offers one of the best growth stories in the world.

"This is more than a speculative play," Ms. Tatlock said. "It is more than a cyclical recovery play. You can really see the movement in China that is expanding the Hong Kong market."

But in addition to the opportunistic money from Fiduciary Trust and other institutional investors, there are positive developments in the market that are fueling enormous gains.

The prime rate was cut by one percentage point just over a week ago. And a consortium backed by Chinese and Hong Kong interests agreed on May 27 to buy a prime office and retail property for 3.8 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$491 million).

The Hang Seng index of blue-chip stocks broke through the 6,100 level last week, an all-time high, briefly registering a 42 percent gain for the year. It closed last week at 6,080.15, up a resounding 41.5 percent from the first five months of 1992, before subsiding a little, to 6,056.00, on Monday.

Volume hit a record high in May, the stock exchange said Monday, according to a Reuters dispatch from Hong Kong. Stock worth 91.86 billion Hong Kong dollars was traded in the month, 48.4 percent above the previous record set in the collapse month of October 1987.

THE Hang Seng could rise another 36 percent, to 8,000, in the next 12 months, Ms. Tatlock said. But she is looking for signals warning that this rally is running out of steam.

One of the signals will occur when price/earnings ratios in Hong Kong, now around 13 or 14, rise enough to be unattractive. Another could be the inflation rate in China. For the first quarter of this year, the rate is around 10 percent. If it rises much further, Ms. Tatlock said, she would expect the Chinese government to put the brakes on the economy.

This move could be interpreted as a victory for hard-liners in the Communist Party. Such an interpretation could spook Hong Kong. "Then there is the signal from Japan. If Japan becomes more attractive, there will be a flow of funds from Hong Kong back to Japan," she said. "It is going to be very hard to find money for Japan. We may lighten up and take some profits in Hong Kong. We may pull a little out of Latin America and probably take some profits in the U.K. and Europe."

"But," she added, "I don't think that will occur in any meaningful way until next year."

China's Shenzhen Stock Exchange plans to cool seriously overheated prices by speeding the listing of new companies, said Wang Xi Yi, president of the Shenzhen branch of the People's Bank of China, China's primary stock-market regulator.

Bloomberg Business News quoted Mr. Wang as saying Monday, at a presentation sponsored by Citicorp Lyttelton Securities Asia. "The price/earnings ratios are so high, I can't sleep at night. We will speed up issuing new shares in the near future."

Strong economic growth in Shenzhen and lack of other investment opportunities pushed the Shenzhen Index from a low of 43 last year to 304 at the close last Friday.

Head of Russian Central Bank Resigns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MOSCOW — Georgi G. Matyukhin, chairman of the Russian central bank, submitted his resignation on Monday, following accusations by parliamentary leaders that the bank's policies were leading the country to financial collapse.

At the same time, Russian workers in the key energy sector are threatening to strike over salary delays caused by acute cash shortages brought on by soaring inflation.

The Itar-Tass news agency said that Mr. Matyukhin and his deputy, Vladimir Rasskazov, had submitted their resignations at a meeting of the Russian Parliament's leadership.

The leadership was examining the bank's operations following charges that the central bank had a stranglehold on Russia's finances and that its tight monetary policies were pushing many enterprises toward bankruptcy.

Mr. Matyukhin said that his resignation was final. The resignation has to be accepted by Parliament, which was expected to discuss the matter on Thursday.

Mr. Rasskazov said the resignations followed "a witch-hunt" in the press, demands by parliamentary leaders that the bank reduce lending rates to 50 percent from 80 percent and differences over budget policies.

"The central bank is subordinate to Parliament," Mr. Rasskazov said. "Its leadership can work and take on responsibility only as long as it is supported by Parliament. Now we do not feel we have such support."

Russian companies have been running up billions of rubles in debt as a result of soaring inflation and wage bills as well as bank lending rates that they call prohibitive.

Alexander Pochinok, head of a parliamentary committee, said earlier this month that the central bank had failed to account to Parliament for its actions.

Mr. Pochinok complained that Parliament had been kept in the dark about the bank's activities and blamed it for the lion's share of problems experienced by companies in finding cash to pay salaries.

Yegor T. Gaidar, the first deputy prime minister and architect of Russia's free-market policies, said Monday that the lack of cash was threatening the entire Russian economic reform program.

Mr. Gaidar also warned Parliament against the temptation of making "horrible decisions," such as lowering interest rates and cutting the value-added tax.

In a sign of the tension caused by the cash shortages, coal miners in the main Kuzbass field in Siberia plan to stop work on Tuesday unless they are paid, the Interfax news agency said.

Previous strikes by miners have crippled the important metallurgical industry and torpedoed budget plans by forcing the government into making generous concessions on salaries and conditions.

Mr. Matyukhin's resignation had been widely expected. Russian Khasbulatov, chairman of the Parliament and once a supporter of the bank chief, said recently that reforms were doomed to fail with the present government and central bank teams in place.

The government, backed by the International Monetary Fund, has pursued tough monetary policies in a bid to control inflation and narrow a widening budget deficit. Inflation was about 740 percent in the first four months of this year.

But it has been coming under mounting pressure from the increasingly conservative Parliament to ease the impact of radical market-oriented reforms.

(Reuters, APF)

Business Grew Last Month for U.S. Industry

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — America's major industrial corporations on Monday reported a sharp increase in business during May, prompting economists to conclude that manufacturing may have begun to lead the economy in a virtuous if subdued cycle of growth.

In the first statistical snapshot of the U.S. economy for the month, the National Association of Purchasing Management reported that its index compiled for more than 300 companies stood at 56.3 in May. That represented a five-point jump from April, when the index had been slightly down from March.

Three-fifths of the companies reported that they had increased output in May, raising the production component of the index from 56.6 to 62.9 percent, the highest since December 1987. The new orders component also was up almost 5 points, to 61 percent.

The brighter picture for manufacturing inspired stock market investors, who pushed the Dow Jones industrial average of 30 blue-chip stocks 16.33 points higher to a record close of 3,413.21. (Page 10)

The dollar was also boosted, before subsiding to close lower after Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady suggested that the Bush administration supported a weaker dollar and continuing low interest rates.

And late in the day, the National Bank of Royal Oak in Michigan said it lowered its prime lending rate to 6 percent from 6.5 percent, despite the Federal Reserve's apparent intention to hold short-term rates steady for now.

"With a more vigorous manufacturing sector in May, the process of regenerating incomes may be under way," said Robert Dedertek of Northern Trust Co. in Chicago.

Like most forecasters, he hedged by waiting for confirmation from the monthly employment statistics due out on Friday. The purchasers' report on employment showed it improving from 43.9 to 49.1 percent, a level that still does not put it above 50 percent, which denotes growth.

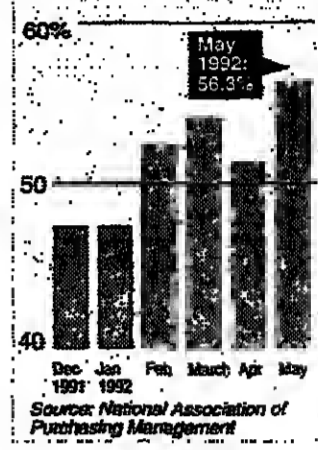
The first phase of the recovery began with increased consumer spending in January and February on marked-down sale goods in unseasonably warm winter weather. But if the purchasers' index proves out in later reports, it will mean this initial phase has now given way to a healthier boost from manufacturing to build up depleted stocks.

The business sector is responding to a strong rise in profits during the first quarter," Mr. Dedertek said. "We could be going into a virtuous circle of increased spending, increased output, and then increased incomes."

Some analysts reckoned that the purchasers survey, which is not

See INDUSTRY, Page 10

Purchasing Management Index



Derivatives Worry a Leading Banker

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune
TORONTO — Europe's leading commercial banker, Deutsche Bank's chief executive Hilmar Kopper, expressed misgivings here Monday about the explosive growth in the unregulated business of banks and urged supervisors to take a "good hard look" at the need to control it.

The new business is the market for derivatives — the generic term for swaps, options and futures on interest and currency rates — that banking regulators have already marked as a source of concern.

The latest official study by the Bank for International Settlements conservatively estimated that the derivatives market at the end of last year totaled \$7.5 trillion, up from only \$1 trillion just five years ago.

Virtually one of this business is carried on the balance sheets of the banks. These activities constitute neither assets nor immediate liabilities of the banks, but are rather engagements that could in the future have an impact on their earnings.

As a result, the capital-adequacy ratios applied to this business are much lower than what is required on ordinary bank loans. And that in turn makes this business especially profitable. The fees for arranging the bus-

ness go directly into profits while the potential financial exposure does not get fully marked against a bank's capital.

The BIS study estimated that the notional outstanding value of this off-balance sheet business last year amounted to nearly 75 percent of the stated assets — up from some 25 percent five years earlier. The study noted that for some U.S. banks, off-balance sheet business, including business other than just derivatives, was seven times their stated assets.

"We are not one of the leaders in the derivatives market," Mr. Kopper said in an interview at the International Monetary Conference, a three-day annual gathering of the chairmen of the world's 107 largest-commercial banks. "We have a very careful lid on this and don't want to expand too much," he said.

He said Deutsche Bank's off-balance sheet business was "somewhat higher" than its stated total assets, which would put the bank above the average reported by the BIS. Keeping a lid on expansion, however, meant that "we would not want it to grow five times the balance sheet," Mr. Kopper said.

Asked whether he feared that the derivatives business could become another debacle for the banks like lending to developing countries in the 1980s or to property developers in

the early 1990s, Mr. Kopper said, "I wouldn't go that far."

"But," he added, "the amounts involved are enormous and it remains to be seen whether all the systems applied by the banks and the controls and the understanding are good enough."

Given the recent failings of bankers to adequately assess the risk on rather conventional loans, there is increasing official concern about whether senior bank managers who never put together or traded such high-tech financial instruments are capable of assessing the risks.

"Regulators should have good hard look at it and hopefully understand it completely themselves," Mr. Kopper said.

At the same time, Mr. Kopper acknowledged that "to a certain degree," he had misgivings about the business. "It's unknown territory, being entered by so many, in such a big way," he said.

As for the activity of his competitors, he added, "here and there I raise my eyebrows. Maybe they're right, then we've made a mistake. Maybe they're wrong, then we're on much safer ground."

Mr. Kopper also warned that it "would be

See RISK, Page 10

Dunhill Steps Out in Style With Lagerfeld

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — In a marriage of one of London's most traditional luxury names with Paris's hottest designer, Dunhill Holdings PLC announced Monday it was acquiring the fashion business of Karl Lagerfeld.

The acquisition will cost Dunhill less than \$16 million (\$28.9 million) in cash, according to Lord Douro, Dunhill's chairman, for a business that generates about \$133 million in annual retail sales. In addition, Dunhill, more identified with smoky men's clubs than women's haute couture, will gain the ser-

VICES of the high-profile designer for Chloé, a clothing label it has owned since 1985.

The deal, which Mr. Lagerfeld said would allow him to escape a troubled business relationship with Revillon Luxe SA, is aimed at boosting Dunhill in the women's luxury-goods market, where it has not enjoyed as much success as in selling watches, pens, leather goods and other items to men.

The move, which does not involve any changes in senior management at either company, appears likely to have a greater effect in the fashion world than in a pure

business sense. Unlike other designers, Mr. Lagerfeld creates high-fashion clothing and other luxury items not only for his own label and for a less expensive brand using his own initials, but also for Chanel and Fendi.

Under the arrangement, he will take on the additional duties of chief fashion designer for Chloé, which he dropped when Dunhill acquired the company in 1985.

"It's like Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Mr. Lagerfeld said at a news conference here. "Karl Lagerfeld is the hard edge of my personality and Chloé will be the soft edge."

Brady Repeats His Call For Quicker Growth

International Herald Tribune
TORONTO — The U.S. Treasury secretary, Nicholas F. Brady, on Monday renewed his call for faster growth in the industrialized countries and action to conclude the Uruguay Round of trade liberalization.

Mr. Brady also welcomed recent intervention by the Bank of Japan to depress the dollar against the yen, calling the action a "tangible effort to be responsive" to concerns about Japan's growing trade surplus.

He applauded the recent cuts in Japanese interest rates and expressed hope that "the Japanese take fiscal actions at home that will strengthen domestic growth and reduce their burgeoning external surplus."

In a speech to international bankers at the opening session of the three-day International Monetary Conference, Mr. Brady stressed that his goals on growth and trade were not only important to the countries directly involved but also crucial for nurturing growth in the "fragile democracies" of the former Soviet bloc.

His exhortations for spurring growth and prescriptions for achieving it were not new and sounded in part like a campaign speech for President George Bush. He again urged the Federal Reserve not to repeat the mistakes of last year and tighten down on money-supply growth.

For the bankers here, he also noted that Mr. Bush had supported "long overdue" reform of the U.S. banking system to permit nationwide branching and expansion for well-capitalized banks into new areas.

— CARL GEWIRTZ

Fiat to Close Car Plant and Lay Off 5,600

Reuters
MILAN — Fiat SpA, Europe's second-largest automaker, announced plans on Monday to close a large plant in September and lay off 5,600 workers to cope with fierce international competition.

Analysts said the closure of the Chivasso plant near Turin would cut annual production capacity by about 100,000 cars.

"Taking away some of the excess production capacity is not a bad move," said Michele Pacitti, an Italian analyst with the London stocktraders Country NatWest.

The Fiat personnel director, Maurizio Magnabocco, said the company was committed to rehiring 3,600 of the workers at neighboring plants in northern Italy within the next three years.

Fiat has been running a program of temporary layoffs for more than a year in the face of a sliding share of its home market, which it once dominated.

This is the first time since the beginning of the 1980s that Fiat Asia has sought a permanent reduction in its work force of 129,000.

Closure of the Chivasso plant would help bring the company's capacity of 2.14 million cars a year in line with its actual output of 1.84 million, analysts said.

said the company was committed to rehiring 3,600 of the workers at neighboring plants in northern Italy within the next three years.

Fiat has been running a program of temporary layoffs for more than a year in the face of a sliding share of its home market, which it once dominated.

This is the first time since the beginning of the 1980s that Fiat Asia has sought a permanent reduction in its work force of 129,000.

Closure of the Chivasso plant would help bring the company's capacity of 2.14 million cars a year in line with its actual output of 1.84 million, analysts said.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates. Includes entries for American dollar, British pound, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table showing various dollar values and exchange rates for different currencies.

Forward Rates

Table showing forward rates for various currencies and time periods.

INTEREST RATES

Table showing Eurocurrency deposits and other interest rates.

Key Money Rates

Table showing key money rates for various currencies.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table showing U.S. money market funds and their yields.

GOLD

Table showing gold prices and other market data.

WILLER ASIAN FUND

It was resolved at the Willer Asian Fund's Annual General Meeting, held in Hong Kong on May 20th 1992, that this fund be restructured as an umbrella fund with, initially two classes of shares.

The existing share have been denominated as South East Asia Class Shares (hereinafter called: "Willer South East Asia Fund") and a new class of shares has been established and denominated as Japan Class Shares (hereinafter called: "Willer Japan Fund").

Shareholders of record of May 14th 1992 have received one share Willer Japan Fund for each Willer Asian Fund share held for value May 21st 1992. The existing Willer Asian Fund shares have been denominated Willer South East Asia Fund on the same date.

As per May 21st 1992 the N.A.V. of:
= Willer Asian Fund was U.S. \$12.10
= Willer South East Asia Fund was U.S. \$10.51
= Willer Japan Fund was Yen207 (U.S. \$1.59)

Subscription and/or redemption orders should be marked for the appropriate class fund.

By order of the Board of Directors
Swiss Pacific Corporate Secretaries Limited

ONE OF THE GREAT DESIGNS OF THIS CENTURY. AND PROBABLY THE NEXT.



The Royal Oak, hand-made and individually numbered, automatic movement with central rotor in 21-carat gold, water-resistant to 5 atm.

The Royal Oak is instantly recognized by its unique octagonal shape. A classic design, totally original in concept, with that extraordinary perfection of finish which is the hallmark of the master watchmakers, Audemars Piguet.



Decisive, individual, ageless. One of a kind, like the person who wears it. Like the champion golfer, Nick Faldo. He unhesitatingly chose the Royal Oak as his watch. One leader, it seems, will immediately recognize another.

AP AUDEMARS PIGUET The master watchmakers.

MARKET DIARY

Dow Hits Record, Propelled by Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks closed higher Monday, as positive economic statistics and computer-guided buy orders propelled the Dow Jones industrial average to a record high.

The Dow rose 16.33 points, to 3,413.21, surpassing the previous record of 3,398.43 set on Thursday.
Advancers outnumbered decliners by about an 8-to-6 margin on the New York Stock Exchange.

N.Y. Stocks

The National Association of Purchasing Management said activity in the U.S. manufacturing sector increased in May for the fourth consecutive month, while the overall economy grew at its fastest rate in almost four years.

INDUSTRY: Growth in May

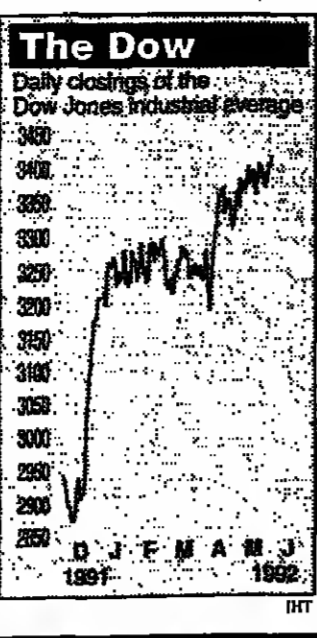
(Continued from first finance page)
Friday's close of 127.55. But Mr. Brady's comments welcoming the Bank of Japan intervention, the dollar retreated to close in New York at 127.025.

Foreign Exchange

The U.S. currency also closed off its highest against the Swiss franc, at 1.4538 compared with 1.4570 Friday, and against the French franc, at 5.3945 compared with 5.4010.

BOJ Intervention

The dollar had suffered early losses Monday as a result of a direct intervention by the Bank of Japan, acting under pressure from the Group of Seven industrial countries to cut Japan's trade surplus by raising the value of the yen, Reuters reported.



D.J.I.M.A. 1987-1992

NYSE Most Active

Table listing the most active stocks on the NYSE, including symbols, prices, and volume.

AMEX Most Active

Table listing the most active stocks on the AMEX, including symbols, prices, and volume.

NYSE Diary

Table providing a daily summary of NYSE trading, including volume, high, low, and price changes.

Amex Diary

Table providing a daily summary of AMEX trading, including volume, high, low, and price changes.

NASDAQ Diary

Table providing a daily summary of NASDAQ trading, including volume, high, low, and price changes.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing the Dow Jones Industrial Average and other major indices with their respective high, low, and change.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing Standard & Poor's 500 Index and other related indices.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing various NYSE index components and their performance.

MASDAQ Indexes

Table showing MASDAQ index components and their performance.

AMEX Stock Index

Table showing the AMEX stock index and its components.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing Dow Jones bond averages and their performance.

Market Sales

Table showing market sales for various sectors and indices.

NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

Table showing NYSE odd-lot trading statistics.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table showing S&P 100 index options prices and movements.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing European futures prices for various commodities.

Food

Table showing food futures prices, including wheat, corn, and soybeans.

COFFEE (F0X)

Table showing coffee futures prices.

Metals

Table showing metal futures prices, including aluminum and copper.

Financial

Table showing financial futures prices, including interest rate futures.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. futures prices for various commodities.

Grains

Table showing grain futures prices, including wheat and corn.

SOYBEANS (CBT)

Table showing soybean futures prices.

WHEAT (CBT)

Table showing wheat futures prices.

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)

Table showing soybean meal futures prices.

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)

Table showing soybean oil futures prices.

WHEAT (KCBT)

Table showing wheat futures prices (KCBT).

SOYBEAN (CBT)

Table showing soybean futures prices (CBT).

WHEAT (CBT)

Table showing wheat futures prices (CBT).

SOYBEAN (CBT)

Table showing soybean futures prices (CBT).

WHEAT (CBT)

Table showing wheat futures prices (CBT).

SOYBEAN (CBT)

Table showing soybean futures prices (CBT).

WHEAT (CBT)

Table showing wheat futures prices (CBT).

SOYBEAN (CBT)

Table showing soybean futures prices (CBT).

WHEAT (CBT)

Table showing wheat futures prices (CBT).

SOYBEAN (CBT)

Table showing soybean futures prices (CBT).

WHEAT (CBT)

Table showing wheat futures prices (CBT).

SOYBEAN (CBT)

Table showing soybean futures prices (CBT).

Stock Indexes

Table showing major stock index prices and changes.

Industrials

Table showing industrial stock index prices and changes.

Dividends

Table showing dividend payments for various stocks.

STOCK

Table showing stock prices and movements.

REVERSE SPLIT

Table showing reverse split information for various stocks.

STOCK SPLIT

Table showing stock split information for various stocks.

USUAL

Table showing usual stock prices and movements.

STOCK SPLIT

Table showing stock split information for various stocks.

REVERSE SPLIT

Table showing reverse split information for various stocks.

STOCK

Table showing stock prices and movements.

REVERSE SPLIT

Table showing reverse split information for various stocks.

STOCK

Table showing stock prices and movements.

REVERSE SPLIT

Table showing reverse split information for various stocks.

STOCK

Table showing stock prices and movements.

REVERSE SPLIT

Table showing reverse split information for various stocks.

STOCK

Table showing stock prices and movements.

REVERSE SPLIT

Table showing reverse split information for various stocks.

STOCK

Table showing stock prices and movements.

REVERSE SPLIT

Table showing reverse split information for various stocks.

STOCK

Table showing stock prices and movements.

REVERSE SPLIT

Table showing reverse split information for various stocks.

STOCK

Table showing stock prices and movements.

REVERSE SPLIT

Table showing reverse split information for various stocks.

Production of U.S. Autos to Increase

DETROIT (Bloomberg) — U.S. automakers now plan to make about 16.9 percent more cars and trucks at their North American assembly plants in the third quarter than they did in the period a year earlier.

Rockwell's Nuclear Fine Is a Record

DENVER (Reuters) — A U.S. judge on Monday fined Rockwell International Corp. \$18.5 million for violating environmental laws at the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant it once operated here.

CBOT Seeks Carbon Dioxide Market

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — At a preparatory meeting to the United Nations Earth Summit, the Chicago Board of Trade proposed Monday setting up a global market for trading in carbon dioxide entitlements so that ecology-minded companies would be able to benefit from their investments.

\$20 Light Bulb to Last 20 Years

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AFP) — A 20-year light bulb powered by radio waves was unveiled here Monday and its developer, the Edison Electric Institute, said it required only 25 percent of the energy used by standard bulbs.

Northern Telecom Award Is Biggest

TORONTO (Bloomberg) — Northern Telecom Ltd. said Monday it had received a \$913 million contract from Bell Canada for the supply of digital central office switches through 1993. It is the largest award in Northern Telecom's history.

Table showing various market data and indices.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Large table listing world stock markets across various regions including Amsterdam, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Brussels, Johannesburg, Frankfurt, London, Zurich, and Toronto.

RISK: One Banker's Misgivings

(Continued from first finance page)
"Delaying implementation would send wrong signals to the market at a time when banks need the market's confidence — more today than ever before," the Deutsche Bank chief said.

The ability of Japanese banks to meet the target has been impaired by the decline in the Tokyo stock market and banks in North America and Britain have been hurt by widening losses on real estate loans.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. futures prices for various commodities including grains, metals, and livestock.

Industrials

Table showing industrial stock index prices and movements.

HEATING OIL (NYMEX)

Table showing heating oil futures prices.

PLATINUM (COMEX)

Table showing platinum futures prices.

SILVER (COMEX)

Table showing silver futures prices.

U.S. T-BILLS (3M)

Table showing U.S. Treasury bill prices.

2 YRS. TREASURY (CBT)

Table showing 2-year Treasury futures prices.

10 YRS. TREASURY (CBT)

Table showing 10-year Treasury futures prices.

U.S. TREASURY BONDS (CBT)

Table showing U.S. Treasury bond futures prices.

SP COMP. INDEX (AMEX)

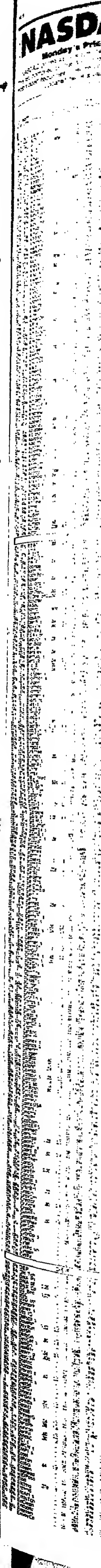
Table showing S&P 500 index prices.

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYSE)

Table showing NYSE composite index prices.

Market Guide

Table providing a market guide with various indices and their values.



NASDAQ

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities. Some of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Symbol	Div	Yield	High	Low	PA	Chg
AA			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAA			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAB			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAC			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAD			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAE			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAF			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAG			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAH			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAI			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAJ			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAK			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAL			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAM			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAN			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAO			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAP			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAQ			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAR			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAS			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAT			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAU			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAV			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAW			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAX			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAY			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAZ			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAB			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAC			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAD			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAE			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAF			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAG			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAH			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAI			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAJ			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAK			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAL			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAM			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAN			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAO			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAP			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAQ			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAR			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAS			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAT			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAU			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAV			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAW			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAX			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAY			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAZ			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0

Symbol	Div	Yield	High	Low	PA	Chg
AA			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAA			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAB			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAC			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAD			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAE			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAF			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAG			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAH			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAI			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAJ			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAK			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAL			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAM			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAN			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAO			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAP			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAQ			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAR			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAS			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAT			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAU			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAV			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAW			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAX			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAY			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAZ			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0

AMEX

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Div	Yield	High	Low	PA	Chg
AA			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAA			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAB			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAC			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAD			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAE			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAF			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAG			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAH			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAI			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAJ			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAK			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAL			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAM			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAN			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAO			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAP			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAQ			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAR			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAS			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAT			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAU			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAV			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAW			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAX			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAY			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAZ			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0

Symbol	Div	Yield	High	Low	PA	Chg
AA			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAA			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAB			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAC			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAD			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAE			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAF			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAG			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAH			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAI			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAJ			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAK			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAL			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAM			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAN			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAO			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAP			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAQ			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAR			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAS			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAT			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAU			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAV			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAW			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAX			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAY			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
AAAZ			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rules of dividends are annual distributions based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend (no extra)/
 b - dividend rate of dividend (no stock dividend)/
 c - liquidating dividend/
 d - cash/
 e - new yearly low/
 f - dividend declared or added in preceding 12 months/
 g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
 i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
 j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
 k - dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
 n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
 nd - next day delivery.
 P/E - price-earnings ratio.
 r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
 s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
 sis - sales.
 1 - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on an dividend or sp-distribution date.
 u - new yearly high.
 v - trading halted.
 w - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
 wt - when issued.
 ww - with warrants.
 x - dividend or ex-rights.
 xds - ex-distribution.
 xw - without warrants.
 y - dividend and sales in full.
 z - sales in full.

SLA and BA Battle for Qantas Stake

By Michael Richardson
SINGAPORE — Singapore Airlines and British Airways are locked in a strategic battle to gain a substantial stake in Qantas, Australia's international airline...

The United States and Japan Airlines earlier dropped plans to buy a stake in Qantas. The Australian carrier has extensive route networks to Asia, Europe and across the Pacific...

The two see the acquisition of Qantas as an essential stepping-stone to creating a global network.

merge Qantas and Australian Airlines and sell part of the new airline, government sources said, Reuters reported. Prime Minister Paul Keating said Sunday that under the merger option being considered by the government, about 70 percent of the merged entity would be sold to local and international investors.

Foreign carriers were to be allowed to buy a maximum of 35 percent of Qantas and 40 percent of Australian.

However, the government had vetoed proposals to merge Qantas and Australian, apparently fearing that this would create a powerful airline in Australia that would stifle competition.

Mr. Keating said Sunday that he wanted "substantial sections" of the equity of the merged carrier to be owned by "major international airlines who might wish to take a piece and manage it because part of the weakness of Qantas is its management structure."

Qantas is not allowed to carry domestic passengers within Australia. Analysts said that by removing this barrier and permitting Qantas to develop a solid domestic feeder network in Australia through a merger with Australian, the combined airline would be a more valuable target for SIA, BA and perhaps for other foreign airlines.

Reducing the state holding in the merged entity to 30 percent is also likely to be seen as a plus by foreign bidders worried about the possibility of interference from the Australian government.

BA and SIA officials said Monday that they welcomed moves to strengthen Qantas. However, they said a final decision on whether to proceed with bidding for the merged entity would depend on the cost and the terms of the new Australasian aviation policy.

In Japan, Caution Pervades Forecasts

TOKYO — Caught off guard in the last business year, when an expected economic recovery failed to materialize, Japanese companies are treading carefully in their earnings forecasts for the current year. But as the timing and pace of Japan's economic recovery is difficult to call, cautious corporate forecasts could face revisions.

"It's a very difficult time to be forecasting results," said Simon Smithson, head of research at Kleinwort Benson International. "It hinges on the very different views people have of how long and how deep the recession will be."

Some 1,400 listed nonfinancial companies that last month announced earnings for the year to March 31, 1992, saw current, or pretax, profits slide 14.8 percent. That was well within the range most analysts had predicted.

Current profits at 1,546 companies, including financials, fell an average 19.3 percent in 1991-92, according to a survey by the economic diary Nihon Keizai Shimbun. Manufacturers suffered a 23.2 percent drop in current profits.

The companies expect profits to slip again this business year, but less sharply—an average 5.1 percent for nonfinancial listed companies and 5.3 percent for manufacturers.

Among the pessimists are Nippon Steel Corp., which expects its parent current profit to drop to about 55 billion yen (\$426 million) in 1992-93, from 100.21 billion yen last year. Nissan Motor Co. is equally gloomy, forecasting parent current profit of 40 billion yen this year, less than half the \$7.76 billion yen it posted in 1991-92.

Behind the wary company forecasts is a belief that Japan's economic slowdown has yet to bottom out and that even if it does so in late summer or autumn, the pace of recovery will be moderate.

Some analysts say that companies may be erring on the side of caution. "Corporate Japan is shell-shocked by the implosion of the bubble economy, which deflated their balance sheets as well as their cash flows," said Jasper Kroll, economist at S.G. Warburg (Japan).

Investor's Asia. Table with columns for Hong Kong Hang Seng, Singapore Straits Times, Tokyo Nikkei 225. Includes line graphs and a table of exchange rates and indices.

Very briefly: Japanese new vehicle sales fell 12.3 percent in May from a year earlier, to 379,205 units, the steepest fall since July 1984, the Japan Automobile Dealers' Association said; it cited the economic slowdown.

Japanese to Resume Indonesia Plant. TOKYO — A Japanese consortium led by Marubeni Corp. has decided to resume its ethylene production plant in Indonesia after a government freeze on the project was lifted, a Marubeni spokesman said Monday.

Write-Down Pushes CSR Deep Into Loss

SYDNEY — CSR Ltd., the building and sugar company, on Monday said it had lowered its valuation of a broad range of assets, resulting in an after-tax loss of 385.3 million Australian dollars (\$292 million) for the year ended March 31.

Thai Tourism: The Damage Mounts

BANGKOK — The captains of Thailand's tourism industry, its biggest foreign-currency earner, said Monday that last month's political violence was a devastating blow that could cost hundreds of millions of dollars in lost revenue.

2 Wrap Makers Protest Indictment

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Plastics Industries Ltd. and Gunze Ltd., two Japanese plastic-wrap makers, said Monday that they had urged prosecutors to drop an indictment against them for alleged price-fixing.

Credit Cards Fuel Bankruptcy Rise

TOKYO — A surge in credit-card issuance in Japan has brought in its wake the highest levels of personal bankruptcies in eight years, the Management and Coordination Agency said Monday.

Auto Royalties Sought

TOKYO — An American inventor of graphic-processing technology is seeking patent royalties from several Japanese carmakers, officials of two of the automakers said Monday.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS. Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price. Includes sub-sections for Asia Pacific, Europe, and Global Funds.

Other Funds. Table listing various other funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price. Includes sub-sections for US Funds, UK Funds, and Other International Funds.

SPORTS BASEBALL

Road Show: Phillies at Home Away

The Associated Press
Baseball experts say that a team playing well on the road will be a contender.

The Philadelphia Phillies, winners in 9 of their last 14 road games, hope to prove the experts right.

The Phils, 6-3 winners in 11 innings Sunday over the Astros in Houston, have not lost a road series since they were swept in a three-game series in Pittsburgh in April.

"We are putting it all together as a team and taking advantage of the other team's mistakes," said Kim Baiste, whose single broke a 3-3 tie in the 11th. "Everyone has a positive attitude." The Phillies are four games out of first place in the National League East.

The Astros tied the game off reliever Mitch Williams in the eighth. Steve Finley led off with a walk, stole second and scored on a double by Eric Anthony. Williams retired Rafael Ramirez on a ground ball to preserve the tie.



Barry Larkin of the Reds lunging to stop a line drive hit by Archi Cianfrocco of the Montreal Expos in the third inning in Cincinnati.

Bones, Padre Pitching Castoff, Helps Brewers Bury Yankees

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
Ricky Bones knows his former team, the San Diego Padres, are playing well these days. He's also well aware that Gary Sheffield is one of the hottest hitters in baseball. But those aren't his concerns now.

Bones was sent to the Milwaukee Brewers in spring training for Sheffield in a five-player trade. The Brewers got a young starting pitcher and the Padres got a talented player who had been unhappy in Milwaukee.

"I'm looking at it in a positive way," Bones said Sunday after pitching his best game of the season for the Brewers, but only managed a no-decision in a 2-1 home victory over New York. "He's doing great," he said of Sheffield, who is among the National League leaders with a .328 batting average and 38 runs batted in. "I'm doing a pretty good job, but I don't want to put any pressure on myself."

Bones, with only one victory this season, held the Yankees scoreless on three hits until Don Mattingly homered on the first pitch of the ninth to tie the game. Bones retired the next two hitters, but Manager Phil Garner then called on Jesse

Orosco, who struck out Kevin Maas on three pitches.

Milwaukee then ruined a performance by Scott Kamieniecki, when B.J. Surhoff, hitting 176, singled in Greg Vaughn, hitting 198, with the winning run with two outs.

Royals 7, Rangers 6: Brian McRae's two-out single scored Kevin McReynolds from second base

Red Sox 7, Mariners 1: Roger Clemens beat the Mariners for the seventh consecutive time in Seattle, scattering six hits through eight innings. Clemens is 11-4 lifetime against the Mariners, and 7-2 in the Kingdom. He walked one and fanned six in increasing his league-leading strikeout total to 80.

In early Sunday games, reports of which appeared in some editions of Monday's International Herald Tribune:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

To cap a two-run home ninth and lift the Royals, who rallied after blowing a 5-2 lead.

Orioles 4, Athletics 2: In Oakland, California, Rick Sutcliffe pitched eight strong innings and Brady Anderson hit his third homer in three games to lead Baltimore. Sutcliffe left in the ninth after Carney Lansford doubled and scored on Jose Canseco's single.

Indians 4, Angels 3: Charles Nagy scattered five hits over seven innings and Carlos Baerga drove in two runs to lift Cleveland. The Indians, last in the East Division, have won five of six games to finish a road trip with a 6-3 — their first winning West Coast swing since 1987. The Angels have lost 10 of their last 12.

Twins 4, Tigers 1: Scott Erickson, banished to the bullpen 10 days ago, outpitched Bill Gullickson in a meeting of 20-game winners last season as Minnesota again beat Detroit at the Metrodome.

The Twins are 41-18 against Detroit, starting with a five-game victory in the 1987 AL playoffs. Minnesota has won five straight against the Tigers, outscoring them 49-16.

Erickson gave up a season-low one run on five hits in six innings.

Blue Jays 3, White Sox 2: At Toronto, Dave Winfield hit a home run and pinch-hitter Greg Myers singled in the winning run in the ninth to rally Toronto. Jack Morris went the distance, allowing just three hits. (AP/UPI)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia took advantage of control problems in the 11th, when Rob Murphy, the fifth Houston pitcher, walked three men and gave up run-scoring singles to Baiste and Len Dykstra.

Padres 10, Cardinals 0: Darrin Jackson homered and drove in four runs and Tony Gwynn had three

hits as visiting San Diego routed St. Louis. Greg Harris and three relievers combined to two-hit the Cardinals.

The Padres scored a season-high seven runs in a second inning that included Jackson's two-run homer, a triple and three doubles and three singles.

In early games Sunday, reports of which appeared in some editions of Monday's International Herald Tribune:

Expos 6, Reds 2: In Cincinnati, Gary Carter homered in his 2,000th game as a catcher and Matt Stairs drove in two runs with his first

major league hit as Montreal snapped the Reds' winning streak at six games.

Dodgers 6, Cubs 2: In Chicago, Kevin Gross broke a personal seven-game losing streak against the Cubs with seven strong innings as Los Angeles completed a three-game sweep.

major league hit as Montreal snapped the Reds' winning streak at six games.

Dodgers 6, Cubs 2: In Chicago, Kevin Gross broke a personal seven-game losing streak against the Cubs with seven strong innings as Los Angeles completed a three-game sweep.

By Michael Martinez

PORTLAND, Oregon — This could be Clyde Drexler's finest moment, a time in his life when everything evolves in slow motion, where he is the central character in a play that unfolds in seven parts, right on national television, in prime time, in front of Michael Jordan.

It could be. But it probably won't.

Drexler wants none of it. None of the national news media attention, none of the public praise, none of the inevitable comparisons with Jordan. What he wants is a championship.

Drexler will accompany the Portland Trail Blazers into this week's National Basketball Association finals against Jordan and the Chicago Bulls with a riveting six-game victory over the Utah Jazz behind them. He was, simply, serenity in motion.

The Blazers are this far into the season because of their remarkable talent, but also because of Drexler's inspiring contributions. Even so, he is more likely to deflect the spotlight than to embrace it. And although a league title is the one

Stage Is Set for Him, but Drexler Still Skirts the Spotlight

thing that separates him from his contemporaries — from Jordan and Magic Johnson and Larry Bird and Isiah Thomas — it is something he wants for his teammates as much as for himself.

"You need to have a great team to win," he says, repeating his own theme. "There have been some very great players in the NBA who haven't won. In basketball, unlike golf and tennis, you have to rely on other people. You can't say that guys like Charles Barkley or Hakeem Olajuwon or David Robinson aren't super players."

"Before Michael won, did anyone doubt that he was a super player?"

There remain few doubts regarding Drexler, but the defining moment of a player's career has always been a championship.

And Drexler has always fallen short. At the University of Houston, he reached the Final Four twice but never

won. Two years ago, the Blazers got to the finals before losing to Thomas and the Detroit Pistons.

He played 28 spectacular minutes in last February's All-Star Game, but it was Magic who was named the day's best player, fittingly so. He enjoyed a season of great individual triumph, but it was Jordan who won the league's most valuable player award, and by a sizable margin.

He is widely regarded as the game's second-best performer, yet it wasn't until recently, eight months after the first 10 players were selected, that he was added to the U.S. Olympic team.

Drexler, who will turn 30 on June 22, is still reaching for the thing that will elevate him. He does not acknowledge it — in fact, he denies it emphatically — but others understand its importance.

"As far as being compared to those great players," said Terry Porter, a team-

mate, "they've all won at least one championship. I think Clyde needs it to be considered with them. I don't think it would affect him so much, but it would help him get the recognition he deserves."

When praise is passed around, he accepts only small portions. He has said he dreads the unavoidable parallels that will be drawn between him and Jordan during the coming series, preferring to merely blend in as part of the team.

But they will be there.

"That's great and dandy," he said. "I think it's an honor to be compared to Michael, but the real satisfaction comes in seeing how well your team does. For me, that's the ultimate."

Is a comparison fair? Perhaps not.

Jordan walks on air; Drexler soars to the basket as if he were riding on a hang-glider. Jordan dunks with a sudden and dramatic resolve; Drexler lays the ball

into the basket gently, the ball rolling off his fingertips. Every step is an economy of movement.

Same results, but not necessarily with the same élan.

Statistically, Drexler is a near copy of Jordan. He averaged 25 points a game during the regular season — the sixth consecutive season he was over 20 — plus 6.6 rebounds and 6.7 assists. He finished fourth in the league in scoring, made the All-Star team for the sixth season in a row and was the only player in the league to lead his team in scoring and assists.

But while Jordan was anointed the league's newest superstar upon his arrival, Drexler's climb was slow and deliberate.

"Like all great players, Clyde's gotten better every year," said Geoff Petrie, a former Blazers player and now the team's senior vice president of operations.

Drexler: "I used to think he was selfish. I thought he was responsible for getting Coach Schuler fired. But once I got here, I found out that it wasn't true. He's been misread tremendously."

There was also Drexler's supposed penchant for wanting the ball, then for refusing to share it. Not so.

"I thought he was a ball hog," Williams said. "I realized he's a fine passer, very unselfish."

Drexler was nice, but displeased when he was overlooked for the U.S. Olympic team that will compete in Spain this summer. When he was finally named, he caused a brief stir by suggesting that a gold medal might be worth more to him than a league title. In these parts, it was his pliancy.

He has his priorities straight now.

"It was never a controversy with me," he said. "Right now, winning the NBA championship is much more important. The Olympics is down the line, and that's going to be a nice event. I'm looking forward to it, but this is the most important thing right now."

Drexler: "I used to think he was selfish. I thought he was responsible for getting Coach Schuler fired. But once I got here, I found out that it wasn't true. He's been misread tremendously."

There was also Drexler's supposed penchant for wanting the ball, then for refusing to share it. Not so.

"I thought he was a ball hog," Williams said. "I realized he's a fine passer, very unselfish."

Drexler was nice, but displeased when he was overlooked for the U.S. Olympic team that will compete in Spain this summer. When he was finally named, he caused a brief stir by suggesting that a gold medal might be worth more to him than a league title. In these parts, it was his pliancy.

He has his priorities straight now.

"It was never a controversy with me," he said. "Right now, winning the NBA championship is much more important. The Olympics is down the line, and that's going to be a nice event. I'm looking forward to it, but this is the most important thing right now."

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

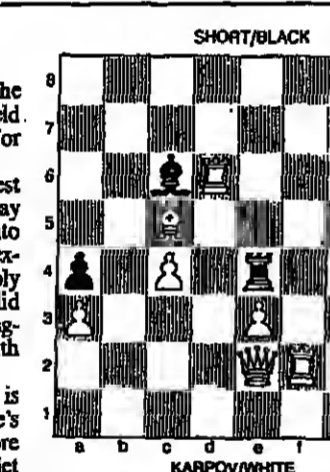
THE diagrammed match was one of the semifinals elimination matches held in Linares, Spain to pick a challenger for the world champion.

The strategy behind the Budapest Gambit, 2...c5, is to get quick piece play and an attack or to terrify White into cautious play that produces leveling exchanges. As might be expected, Anatoly Karpov of Russia (White) chose solid development that let Nigel Short of England (Black) recover his pawn with 7...Ng5 8 Ne5 Ne5.

On 10...O-O, the safest line of play is 10...Bd2 11 Qd2, which restricts White's advantage to the bishop-pair and more control of space. Short's 10...d6? let Karpov get the advantage with 11 Nb3 b6 12 a3 Nc5 13 Nc5 bc 14 b4!?, the point being that doubling the c pawns with 14...cb 15 ab creates a target for White in the a7 pawn.

Protection with 14...Nd7 proved to be only a temporary measure after 15 Bg4! because 15...f5? loses to 16 Qd5. After 15...a5 16 Bd7 Bd7 17 bc dc, the black queen-side pawns were all weak, although 18 Bc7 would have been premature in view of 18...Bc5 19 Bd6 Qd4 20 Qc3 Q33 21 g1 Re8 22 e4 f5, with good play for Black.

So Karpov developed with 18 Qd5, aware that he was virtually a pawn ahead because his c4 pawn blocked both black c pawns. Short had no intention of defending passively with 18...Bc6 19 Qc5 Rf8



but aimed for counterattack with 18...Ra6 19 Qc5 Re6 20 Qc7 Re8.

Instead of spending a tempo to seize another pawn with 21 Qc5, Karpov chose to slow Black's attack with 21 Qb7.

Short's 29...Qh5 prepared 30...g5, but Karpov's 30 Qc2 looked toward 30...g5? 31 Qf5. Finally Short had his way with 33...g5 34 Bb6 Qf7, but it cost him another pawn after 35 Bc5.

Short's 35...g4 threatened to break through on the light squares in the white kingside, but after 36 f3 37 Rf2! Qh5 38 Qe2! Bc6 39 Qg4 Kh8 (or 39...Kh7 40 Rf7 Kh6 41 Qh4 Kg6 [41...Qh5 42 Rh7

drops the queen) 42 Qh7 Kg5 43 R7 Kf6 44 Qg6 Ke5 45 Qg5 Ke4 46 Qf4mate) 40 R7 Qe5 41 Qh4 Kg8 42 Qb7mate.

Short's 38...Rg6 renewed the threat of ...Qc5, but after 39 Rd6 he should have exchanged with 39...Rd6 40 Bd6 Qg6! 41 Qx4 Qg4 42 hg because after 42...h3 White's scattered pawns would have been an obstacle to his winning the end game.

Instead, surely in time pressure, he blundered with 39...Re4? and Karpov rushed in for the kill with 40 Rd8 Kh7! 41 R7 Re7 42 Rg7 Kg7 43 Qb2.

Short, starting at 43...Kf7 44 Rf8 Ke6 45 Qf6 Kd7 46 Qd6mate, gave up.

BOOKS

LOVE JUNKIE

By Robert Plunket, 263 pages, \$30. HarperCollins Publishers, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, New York 10022.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

MIMI Smithers is 41 years old, married, childless, given to fretting over the imminent arrival of thunder thighs and a host of other problems — including self-esteem, compulsive behavior, failure to achieve intimacy, lack of personal growth, and the inability to communicate with my inner child. She consoles herself with "many little hobbies," among them "decoupage, African violets, stripping old furniture, crossword puzzles, collecting pewter, the joys of wine, and exploring old museums on foot," but it remains that in the center of her life there is a great big void.

From time to time she fills it with a couple of hours at Saks — but that is a mere passing pleasure. Mimi needs something deeper. Perhaps volunteer work would do the trick. So she gets involved with the Arts Council in the New York suburb of Bronxville, where she lives, and in so doing gets to shake the hand of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller 3d and to meet a young man named Tom Potts, "a veritable fountain of the sort of information I had been searching for all my life," such as "whom to call to get into the Calvin Klein showroom where you can get the merchandise at half-price."

As it turns out, meeting Tom Potts is far more momentous than shaking Mrs. Rockefeller's hand. It leads to an unpaid job as chief gofer at Arts Resources, the small public-relations agency Potts operates. Overnight, she is a new woman: "I would bound out of bed every morning, eager for the events of the day instead of dreading them."

Why is Mimi so happy? It is not merely because for the first time in her life she is doing something vaguely useful, even more it is because, all unwittingly, she has plunged herself into the very center of the fashionable homosexual community of New York City and Fire Island. It takes her a while to figure out what Potts's proclivities are — in all respects she is all innocence, a Candy for the '90s — and when she does she is at first disappointed, but being a good sport she strugs her shoulders and pitches right in.

"You cannot imagine what a thrill it was for me to be in such company," she says. "For the first time in my life I was a member of the In Crowd." Some crowd! Under the expert guidance of Robert Plunket, Mimi is given a Cook's Tour of the gay demimonde.

"Love Junkie," one of the funniest American novels of recent vintage, is a worthy successor to Plunket's first, "My Search for Warren Harding." Before her journey through the Gay Inferno is over, Mimi has seen everything and taken it all in stride. Perhaps Plunket means to score some thematic points in all this, but beyond the obvious one that you can't keep a good girl down, there's little evidence of it. What's far clearer is that he had a terrific time writing the novel, which is exactly the kind of time its readers will have. "Love Junkie" is a lark.

PEANUTS

YES, SIR, MR. PRINCIPAL... MY TEACHER SAID I SHOULD COME TALK WITH YOU... IT'S ABOUT MY GRADE...

I GOT A "D-MINUS" ON ALL SEVEN OF OUR LAST TESTS. IF THAT DOESN'T AVERAGE OUT TO AN "A," WHAT DOES?

YOU'RE A PRINCIPAL AND YOU NEVER TOOK MATH?

I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT LIKE A CANOPY BED, AMOS

A GENERAL DOESN'T SLEEP IN ONE OF THOSE FRILLY THINGS!

I LOVE IT!

LOOK, GUYS, YOU CAN'T GIVE UP ON ME!

OH, YEAH?

WHY NOT?

BECAUSE WE'RE ALL THE SAME CALVIN! IN ONE HOUR, THE 6:30 CALVIN WILL BE ME, AND IN ANOTHER HOUR, WE'LL BOTH BE THE 6:30 CALVIN!

THAT MEANS YOU GUYS WILL HAVE TO SUFFER WHATEVER YOU DO TO ME.

OH, YEAH... OOPS

WHOSE DUMB IDEA WAS THIS ANYWAY? HIS?

HIS!

WIZARD of ID

YOU NEED A NEW CHAIR!

THIS ONE CONFORMS TO THE CONTOURS OF MY BODY

THAT'S ANOTHER REASON

REX MORGAN

I WAS PUTTING IN THE FINAL SUTURE ON OUR PATIENT'S LEAKING ARTERY... AND STUCK MY INDEX FINGER WITH THE NEEDLE!

I REMEMBER IMMEDIATELY BREAKING OUT IN A COLD SWEAT! NOBODY ELSE IN THE TRAUMA ROOM GIVEN NOTICED!

THE NEXT DAY, THE MAN'S SISTER CALLED TO THANK ME... SHE SAID HE WAS BEING TREATED FOR AIDS!

GARFIELD

SOMEBODY ATE THE PIECE OF CAKE I WAS SAVING!

ANY SUSPECTS, SHERLOCK?

DOONESBURY

SO, AS YOU CAN WELL IMAGINE, THOSE FIRST LIVES OF WINE WERE FILLED WITH NOTHING BUT DRUGGERY.

LIFE IN THOSE DAYS WAS JUST HUNT AND GATHER, HUNT AND GATHER. THE ROUTING CARD REALLY NEAR YOU DOWN.

IN FACT, THE FIRST HALF-DECENT INCARNATION I EVER HAD DIDN'T COME UNTIL MELL WHO TOOK THE PLACE OF ME. I REMEN IT WOULD BE SPECIAL. THE CHANGES WERE FABULOUS!

TO BEGIN WITH, IT WASN'T FIRST TIME IN AGES I DON'T REMEMBER HIS CHILDREN...

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumble words to match squares in the four ordinary words.

LOVAC

BLONE

CRENAK

DEBOHL

Answer here: ○ ○ ○ ○

Yesterday's Jumble: BURST NABIT MUSEUM JOBBER
Answer: Success hasn't gone to his head... JUST TO HIS MOUTH

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ○ ○ ○ ○

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

SPO In the

Soccer Ch... Charged in... Bastia Cas...

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

AL East

AL Central

AL West

NATIONAL LEAGUE

NL East

NL Central

NL West

Mis

SPORTS FRENCH OPEN

In the Pierce-Capriati Prodigy Battle, Father Thinks He Knows Best

By Ian Thomsen

International Herald Tribune PARIS — His only daughter is going to be the dominant player of the 1990s, Jim Pierce says. "If only she would have done what I wanted her to do," Jim Pierce said Monday.

not allowed himself to visit a bathroom for three days. He truly loves to watch his daughter play tennis, Jim Pierce says.

While his daughter was swinging her racket on the court below, Jim Pierce was standing directly behind her, upstairs, throwing punches.

has never been anything less than serious about tennis. At 11, she was practicing eight hours per day. At 13, her family moved from Florida to France, believing Mary was not being treated fairly by the United States Tennis Association.

youngest women in the tournament, and in a short time Capriati, 16, has earned everything that the Pierces have been seeking — championships, endorsements, a following.

He sits in his normal twitching posture, hands held above his head to applaud every victorious point. He continues to clap long after the audience has grown silent.

She won her match and he won his, and now the two of them are in the room of 16. Although seeded 13th, Mary Pierce has over advanced this far in a Grand Slam event, and now she is declaring this match on Center Court against the fifth-seeded Capriati to be the biggest in her career.



As Mary Pierce, left, despaired, Jennifer Capriati was the image of satisfaction on Monday en route to her victory in straight sets.

Soccer Chief Charged in Bastia Case

PARIS — The president of the French soccer federation, Jean Fournat-Fayard, was charged with manslaughter on Monday in connection with the collapse of a soccer stadium last month that left 15 people dead and hundreds injured.

Seven other people, including Bastia and Corsican soccer officials, an executive of the company that built the stand and the head of a local security firm that inspected it, have also been charged.

SIDELINES

Astros Make Nevin Top Draft Pick

NEW YORK (AP) — Phil Nevin, the third baseman for Cal State-Fullerton, was taken Monday by the Houston Astros as the top pick in major league baseball's amateur draft.

Arbitration Panel Gets Krabbe Case

TORONTO (AP) — The International Amateur Athletic Federation ordered its three-member arbitration panel to give a final ruling in the doping case of the German sprinter Katrin Krabbe.

Sacramento Wins World Bowl Berth

SACRAMENTO, California (AP) — Cary Blanchard kicked a 46-yard field goal with 3:54 left to give the Sacramento Surge a 17-15 victory Sunday over the Barcelona Dragons in the World League's semifinal playoff game.

For the Record

The German swimmer Astrid Strauss, a silver medalist at the 1988 Olympics, has been banned from competition for six months because of a doping scandal. The ban is valid until Nov. 29.

Sampras, at Last, Finds His Clay Footing

American Hardcourt Star Crushes Steeb, as Agassi and Leconte Advance

By Nick Stout

PARIS — It must have been awkward for Pete Sampras to return to the country in which he played the Davis Cup dance: the guy who choked in Lyon six months ago when confronted by the highly inspired Frenchmen Henri Leconte and Guy Forget.

Sampras, ranked No. 3 in the world, behind Jim Courier and Stefan Edberg, might have used those same words after dispensing with Rodolfo Gilbert in straight sets Friday and Laurent Prades before that. In short, Sampras is reaping dividends now from his decision to forgo the hardcourt events this spring in Asia — where his chances of excelling were good — in order to prepare for Roland Garros on the European clay-court circuit.

TENNIS

French Open

FOURTH ROUND RESULTS

Men's Singles: Pete Sampras (U.S.) def. Carl-Uwe Steeb, Germany, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2. Andre Agassi (U.S.) def. Emilio Sanchez, Spain, 6-4, 6-2, 7-5.

CYCLING

Giro d'Italia

Results to Monday's ninth stage, a 146-kilometer (92-mile) race from Aversa to L'Alpe di Gius, 191 miles, 2 hours, 41 minutes and 19 seconds: 2. Giovanni Fidanzati, Italy, same time as 3. Bernd Grunow, Germany.

TRANSACTIONS

Baseball: American League: CALIFORNIA — Put Junior Peitz, outfielder, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to May 27.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

Table with columns for League, Team, W, L, Pct., GB, and notes for various teams like Toronto, Baltimore, New York, Boston, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, Montreal, San Francisco, San Diego, Oakland, California, Seattle, Texas City.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Table with columns for Team, W, L, Pct., GB, and notes for Toronto, Baltimore, New York, Boston, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, Montreal, San Francisco, San Diego, Oakland, California, Seattle, Texas City.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Table with columns for Team, W, L, Pct., GB, and notes for Montreal, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Atlanta, San Diego, San Francisco, Oakland, California, Seattle, Texas City.

Japanese Baseball

Table with columns for Team, W, L, Pct., GB, and notes for various Japanese teams.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Jennifer Capriati (U.S.) def. Mary Pierce (F), 6-3, 6-4. Conchita Martinez (F) def. Laila Lindstedt (S), 6-2, 6-3.

TRANSACTIONS

Baseball: American League: CALIFORNIA — Put Junior Peitz, outfielder, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to May 27.

Large advertisement for AT&T USADirect Service, featuring the slogan 'Feeling Misunderstood?' and a list of international access numbers for various countries.

ART BUCHWALD

What's the Question?

WASHINGTON — I'm trying to get my desk cleaned up before the summer. Here are some unanswered questions I found from readers.

Q. Who is shorter — Dan Quayle or Murphy Brown?

A. Dan Quayle, and that's why his staff never lets him have his picture taken with her.

Q. What causes the most damage to the ozone?

A. Data that gets lost when someone's computer crashes. With more and more computers in operation, people are losing billions of words that can never be retrieved by the user. Since it is lighter than air, this material rises and creates big black holes in the sky.

Q. Why did Chief Daryl Gates go to a Brentwood fund-raiser when the rioting started in Los Angeles?

A. Because he wanted to be there in case the Beverly Hills mobs attacked.

Q. We used to make babies watching Johnny Carson. Now we can't seem to do it in front of Jay Leno. What do you advise?

A. Try Ted Koppel when he's holding a town meeting on the air. Q. What happened to the billions of dollars lost in the savings and loan scandal?

A. There is an S & L elf who scoops up all the S & L deposits in a hot air balloon and sprinkles them over the rain forests in Brazil.

Q. When a drug company falsifies its records, causing untold medical distress, and pleads no contest to criminal charges, how much money is it fined?

A. The average Justice Department penalty for a white-collar crime is \$10.12, which is why so many companies are fearful of doing it again.

Q. Is Saddam Hussein as nice in real life as he is on television?

A. From all accounts he is even nicer. That's why the State Department sold him so much top-of-the-line stuff before Desert Storm.

Q. I would like to get a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts. How do I do that?

A. Bring two nude photos of yourself to Jesse Helms's office and they'll do the rest.

Q. I was going to abort my baby because I didn't have a job or a husband. The anti-abortion people told me not to do that. So I have the kid but I'm still without a job or a husband. Who do I see now?

A. The tooth fairy. Q. Bill Clinton said that he once tried marijuana but he did not inhale. Why not?

A. Clinton knew that someday he would be running for president of the United States, and he could not tell a lie.

Q. Ross Perot?

A. I don't understand the question.

It's Getting So Much Better for Ringo

By Allan Kozinn

NEW YORK — "I was just a terrified little bunny out there, you know?" is the surprising way Ringo Starr now describes his life as the drummer of the Beatles.

The bright spotlight in which the group stood took its toll on Starr, who in recent years has expressed regrets about abusing alcohol and drugs when he could have been enjoying the Beatles' success.

"Everyone thought, 'Oh, look at him. He's got everything. He's famous. He's got the limo.' But I was just a tired, frightened little person in there. And now I'm not so frightened."

Starr, 51, began reclaiming his life in late 1988, when he checked into a rehabilitation program in Arizona for a month. The next summer, he toured the United States and Japan, singing Beatles songs and his own 70s hits, and shunning the rock tradition of post-concert debauchery as a way of testing his resolve.

He is about to tour again, starting this week in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, with New York performances at Radio City Music Hall on June 19 and 20. And he has just released "Time Takes Time" (Private Music), his first studio recording since 1983.

Starr's new songs are, for the most part, the kind of cheerful, charismatic music one expects of him, but the album avoids the novelty songs and comic turns of his earlier efforts. And the record has a distinct agenda: It is Starr's bid for a place in pop music, not as a 1960s relic but as a contemporary musician with something to say about life, love and the ways of the world.

"To me, this was about making a record that would show Ringo as a serious musician," said Don Was, who produced half the album's 10 tracks. "As a drummer, he influenced three generations of rock drummers. It's not very flashy playing, but it's very musical. Instead of just counting the bars, he's playing the song, and he puts his fills in unusual places that are dictated by the vocal."

"And his singing, while you're not going to mistake him for Pavarotti, has an emotional impact that has to do with the fact that he has had a lot of luck, as a member of the Beatles, as well as a lot of pain in his life."

Some of that pain comes through in songs that offer telling glimpses of the path Starr has traveled. In "Don't Go Where the Road Don't Go" he advises listeners against repeating his mistakes. "I feel I went down all those roads I shouldn't have gone down," Starr said. "I ended up in rehab. I ended up very sick."



With his new album, "Time Takes Time," Ringo Starr is hoping to show that he is more than just a relic from the 1960s.

I'm real happy to be alive. And I'm saying, just say no. I would never have said that three and a half years ago. But I feel I have the right to say it now."

Starr has not lost the deadpan sense of humor that was part of his persona during the Beatles years. When he announced his tour at a news conference last month, an interviewer from a Russian television station asked him about a rumor that the Beatles once secretly united to perform for Soviet officials.

Without missing a beat, Starr replied, "I'm not at liberty to answer." Pressed further, he added: "I can't say yes or no. I have a wife and family, you know."

Starr is not assuming that his album will find an audience, let alone climb the charts. He knows that his post-Beatles track record has been spotty. After a few early hits — the singles "It Don't Come Easy" and "Back Off Boogaloo" and the "Ringo" album in 1973 — his recording career went into a nosedive.

His "Old Wave" album of 1983 was released only in Canada and Germany. When he returned to touring in 1989, he couldn't persuade his old labels — Capitol, Epic and Atlantic — to reissue his earlier disks. And although the tour resulted in a live album, it took two years of label shopping before Private Music

agreed to take a chance on new studio material.

"From 'Goodnight Vienna' on, the records were going downhill," he said, referring to the fourth of his 10 albums. "It wasn't the producers or the musicians' fault but mine. I was just turning up, really. I wasn't involved. I mean, the 'Ringo the Fourth' album, where did we record that? I don't even know. 'Old Wave,' I think, was the end of the party."

Starr fussed over "Time Takes Time" for the better part of a year, continually returning to the studio to record new tracks, which delayed the release of the album several times. He worked with four producers — Was, Jeff Lynne, Peter Asher and Phil Ramone — and a large roster of musicians that included Lynne and members of two Beatles-inspired bands, Jellyfish and the Knack.

The choice of musicians explains a certain familiarity in the album's sound: the twangy electric guitars, the bass lines that weave elegantly through the texture, the sweetly harmonized backing vocals that repeat verse lines and chime in on the choruses and, of course, the steady drumming and plaintive baritone that have been Starr's trademarks ever since he piped up to sing "Boys" on the Beatles' first album in 1963.

"That's what everyone will say," Starr said of the new album's Beatles-like qualities. "And you know, I backed away from it until Don Was said, 'But every band out there is trying to sound like the Beatles; you were at least one of them.' And I said, 'Yeah, why am I hung up about this?'"

Was confirmed that getting Starr to feel comfortable about edging toward the Beatles' sound took some persuasion. "But people want honesty from an artist," the producer said. "They want them to be what they are, and Ringo was an important part of the overall feel and personality of the Beatles. I think it rings truer to incorporate that sound than to run from it."

Making the record, Starr said, has reawakened his desire to have a permanent band. No one from the 1989 version of his All-Starr Band played on the new record. Nor did any musicians from the lineup for this year's tour.

"It's still a dream of mine to make a record with one set of musicians, and that will be the band I tour with," Starr said. "This time it didn't work out. But it will. We have plenty of time, and I feel, if not this year than next year. What's the hurry? It's back to my new attitude. I wanted instant gratification in the old days, and if I didn't get it, I was angry. Now I'm willing to wait. And my life is so much better for it."

'Guys and Dolls' Leads Tony Award Winners

"Crazy for You" was awarded best musical and Jerry Zaks won best director of a musical for "Guys and Dolls" at the Tony Awards in New York.

There was no big winner but "Guys and Dolls" led with four awards, including best revival, "Jelly's Last Jam" got three, one of which was for best actor in a musical for its star, Gregory Hines. "Crazy for You" also won for Susan Stroman's choreography. The award for best play went to Brian Friel for his "Dancing at Lughnasa," which also won best director for Patrick Mason. "Falsettos," the William Finn, James Lapine musical dealing with the AIDS crisis, won two awards. Finn and Lapine shared best book of a musical honors, and Finn won, for best original score. Glenn Close won best actress in a play for "Death and the Maiden." Picking up one award each were "The Most Happy Fella" (Scott Waara for best featured actor in a musical), "Two Trains Running" (Larry Fishburne, for best featured actor in a play), "Conversations with My Father" (Judd Hirsch, for best leading actor in a play) and "Death and the Maiden," with its award to Close.

Princess Stéphanie of Monaco says she is going to have a baby and get married. Stéphanie, 26, the youngest child of Prince Rainier, was quoted as telling the Italian magazine Oggi, "Yes, it's true, I'm going to have a baby at the end of November and the father is Daniel Ducruet." Ducruet is a 27-year-old bodyguard for the royal family, Monaco's spokeswoman, Jacqueline Berté, however, said rumors about Stéphanie's pregnancy were "absolutely unfounded."

CBS News has signed General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the Allied forces in the Gulf War, to a three-year agreement to host a series of news documentaries and specials. CBS would not say how much it is paying him.

The Japanese architect Tadao Ando has received the 1.6 million kroner (\$25,000) Carlsberg Architectural Prize, the world's biggest. Queen Margrethe II of Denmark gave Ando, who designed the Japanese pavilion at Seville's World Fair, the prize in Copenhagen.

Covent Garden Renovation

LONDON — The Royal Opera House will close in 1997 for a three-year, £250 million (\$450 million) rebuilding program.

"There are many things that need to be done, because very little has changed since the theater was built in 1858," Helen Anderson, a spokeswoman, said.

The opera house in Covent Garden will reopen in the year 2000 with improved backstage and front-of-house facilities, but the white colonnaded facade will remain intact.

"At the moment all the power to

the stage, including lighting, is provided by two World War I submarine engines. We also have very little in the way of public areas for a 2,000-seat auditorium and that is why there is a very good reason for the naming of the Crush Bar," Anderson said.

The Royal Opera company will relocate to a temporary base for public access during the renovation, for which a £50 million funding appeal is to be launched within the next 12 months. The shortfall will be made up by a commercial venture of shops and offices on part of the opera house site.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE IRT IS NOW AVAILABLE IN MANY U.S. CITIES ON DATE OF ISSUE

Now printed by satellite transmission in New York the International Herald Tribune is shipped for day-of-publication delivery to your home or office in most areas of the following cities:

Arlene, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, Phoenix, San Francisco and Washington D.C.

For speedy mail delivery, subscription orders also are flown directly to Jacksonville and Seattle.

In the U.S.A., call TOLL FREE 1-800-882-2884

In New York, call (212) 752-3890

or write to: Herald Tribune, 830 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022

FEELING LONELY? — Having problems? Call 1-455-614-59 to receive a place or a free information card on June 9 or 18/30 or June 11 or 18/30 or 147, rue de Grenelle, Paris 75007.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PARIS

INT'L ENGLISH TEACHING CAREERS

Recognized worldwide, the TEFL Certificate (Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages) qualifies you to teach English in educational institutions, language schools and corporations. Prerequisites: excellent verbal skills and an aptitude for cross-cultural communication. Attend a free information session Wednesday June 3 at 18:30. To receive TEL: (33-1) 47.20.44.99

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PARIS

STUDIES IN INT'L BUSINESS AND ECON. LAW

Free information sessions

No need to cross the Atlantic to have international legal training. Made in the U.S.A., the Institute for Foreign Studies offers a 4 month day or 7 month evening corporate program, intensive course in Int'l Business and Econ. Law, taught in English. Graduates receive a recognized certificate and employment placement assistance. Call 1-455-614-59 to reserve a place or a free information card on June 9 or 18/30 or June 11 or 18/30 or 147, rue de Grenelle, Paris 75007.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

MONACO

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO

AGEDI

INTERMEDIA

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Real estate listings for Paris and other international locations. Includes sections for Paris Area, Lake Geneva, and various furnished properties.

BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER

Business opportunities and services. Includes sections for Attention Executives, Business Opportunities, Offshore, Tax Services, Financial Services, and Immigration.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment opportunities. Includes sections for General Positions, Satellite TV, Duty Free Shops, Freddy, Moving, Embassy Service, and Administrative Secretarial Positions.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

International Education Directory. Includes sections for HOLIDAY RESORTS, LEGAL SERVICES, EDUCATION, AUTO RENTALS, TO OUR READERS IN SWITZERLAND, and more.

Vacheron Constantin advertisement featuring a detailed image of a wristwatch and the text 'THE WORLD'S OLDEST WATCH MANUFACTURER'.

Vertical advertisements on the right edge of the page, including 'For Mao', 'Perot Sou...', 'Heyday O...', and 'Gorbachev Gets...'.